The West Virginia Examiner

OR

Uniform Examinations Made Easy

A PRACTICAL LIST OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS IN ALL THE COMMON SCHOOL STUDIES TO WHICH IS ADDED AN APPENDIX CONTAINING ALL THE MORE DIFFICULT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS THAT HAVE BEEN GIVEN IN UNIFORM EXAMINATIONS EMANATING FROM THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, FOR THE YEARS OF 1903 AND 1904.

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DONNALLY PUBLISHING CO.

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PREFACE.

Believing that the recent law requiring Uniform State Examinations will remain as a permanent statute, the design of The West Virginia Examiner is to aid teachers in reviewing the common school branches.

Any question and answer book, now on the market, is subject to adverse criticisms by the profession because of meager information on the subjects of West Virginia History and Government and State Geography. Another objection to a large class of "Quiz Books" is the unpsyschological arrangement of the questions—lack of continuity of thought.

Although perfect order in such a work is impossible, yet there has been an earnest endeavor to avoid a scrap book arrangement by following questions with others having similarity of thought-connection where it was practicable.

The texts consulted in the construction of this volume are too numerous to mention. The files of the West Virginia School Journal have been perused and the Uniform Examinations as conducted in the State of New York were looked over, some of the questions being used.

An acknowledgment of indebtedness for courtesies extended would include Prof. T. C. Miller, State Superintendent of Free Schools, Prof. M. P. Shawkey, Assistant in the same office, Prof. W. G. Brown, of Summerville, and other friends.

The Author.

Winfield, W. Va.,
January 16, 1905.

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WEST VIRGINIA EXAMINER.

ORTHOGRAPHY (Questions).

1. Define the following: (a) Orthoepy; (b) Syllabication; (c) Accent; (d) Orthography.

2. What is a letter? an elementary sound? a word? a sentence? a paragraph?

3. What is a vowel? Name the vowels. How many semivowels? How many aspirates? Name them.

4. What is a consonant? What is a diphthong? What is a triphthong?

5. What sound has the letter *a* in fate? in fat? in fare? in fast? in fall? in liar? in palace?

6. What sound has the letter *e* in meet, meal? in their, fern? in brier, college? How does *e* in college differ from *a* in cabbage?

7. What sound of *i* in vine, tin? in valise, virtue? in elixir, nobility?

8. What sound has *o* in sore, dove? in prove, nor, form? in come, wrong, factor, purpose?

9. What sound has *u* in pure, hurry? bury? in push, hut? in true, rude, deputy?

10. What is the sound of *y* in type, symbol? myrrh, truly? when are w and y consonants? When vowels?

11. In the word *union* are i and u vowels or consonants? In the word *one* is o a vowel or consonant? In the word righteous is the *e* a vowel or consonant?

12. What is a digraph? In the words boil and boat, which has a digraph and which a diphthong?

13. How many sounds has c, ch, s, x?

14. What sound has *th* in this, then, think, pith?

15. How is *tion* pronounced in portion, and *sion* in tension? How is *sion* pronounced in vision, *cian* in magician? Give examples and tell the different sounds of *cial, tial, sial.*

16. What is the sound of *ceous, cious* and *tious? geous gious?* Give examples.

17. What is the sound of *ph* in phantom?

18. How many sounds have the following diphthongs: ea, eu, ew; ia, ie, io; oi, ou, ow, oy; ua, ue, ui, uo?

19. Give examples and tell what sound each of the following diphthongs has: ae, ai, ao, au, aw, ay; ee, ei, ey; ie, oi, oo, ou?

20. Into how many classes are the consonants divided? What is a mute? What is a liquid? Why?

21. Which of the consonants are dentals? Why so called? Which letters of the alphabet are palatals?

22. What sound has *b* preceded by *m* in the same syllable? *c* when it comes after the accent and is followed by ea, ia, io? Give examples.

23. What sound has *gh* at the beginning of words? What sound usually at the end of words? Give examples.

24. What sound has *ght* terminating a word?

25. What sound has *h* in her? heir?

26. What sound has *k*? When is it silent?

27. How many sounds has *l*? Is it ever silent? Is *m* ever silent? Give examples.

28. Give examples when *n* is silent.

29. What sound has *p* in pit?

30. How many sounds has *ph, q*? Give examples.

31. How many sounds has *r*? Is it ever silent? What effect does it have on the short sound of the vowels? Give examples.

32. How many sounds has *s*? What sound has *s* at the beginning of a word? at the end of a word? When has it the sound of *sh*? When *zh*?

33. How many sounds has *t*? What is the sound of *th* in truth?

34. Is *v* ever silent?

35. When is *w* a consonant? How many sounds has *x*? What sound has *x* in luxury?

36. How many sounds has *y, z, j*? Are they ever silent?

37. How many syllables are there in every word?

38. What is a word of one syllable called? A word of two, of three, of four or more?

39. What is a simple word, a compound word, a primitive, a derivative?

40. What is a prefix? A suffix?

41. How are derivative words formed?

42. What is spelling and how would you teach it?

43. Give ten rules for spelling.

44. Give five rules for punctuation.

45. What meanings do the following prefixes have: un, in, im, il, dis, anti? Illustrate by an example of each?

46. Add the following suffixes to words and show changes of meaning: ful, ly, ing, less.

47 Spell phonetically beach, beech, wax, gay, silent.

48. Illustrate change in meaning of words by a change of accent.

49. Who invented the alphabet? What class of people have no alphabet?

50. Define homonym, antonym, synonym.

51. What is a sibilant?

52. Write three words containing a substitute for long *a*.

53. Distinguish between the name and power of a letter.

54. How are the titles Mr., Mrs. and Miss made plural?

55. Why drop *e* in *coming* and retain it in *blameless*?

56. How do you spell a, h, w, j, k, q, z?

57. Make a list of six Latin prefixes which give opposite meanings to words.

58. What effect does *a* have as a prefix?

59. How are Worcester's and Webster's Dictionaries regarded for authority?

60. What can you say of the new spelling or reform spelling?

TEST WORDS.

Abacus
abstruse
accrue
alpaca
apparatus
artillery
accede
apostasy
ascetic
aquiline
amateur
acquiesce
avoirdupois
abscission
adducible
asphyxia
aquafortis
attorney
bouquet
banana
bronchitis
boatswain
beauteous
bilious
burlesque
bodice
barouche
bowieknife
bayou
bandanna
buhr
beryl
belleslettres
cemetery
cayenne
chloride
confidant
conversant
celery
colonelcy
cessation
certiorari
connoisseur
collectible
coleslaw
cerulean
cuirassin
cusha
cynic
coerce
civilize
crystallize
catechise
chrysalis
cylinder
caoutchouc
coercion
cazique
decade
deficit
ducat
dysentery
diarrhoea
decedent
deceased
decreed
diocesan
dahlia
dactyl
digit
deducible
deuce
derrick
dereliction
extol
excel
eclat
elixir
epaulet
ecstasy
eligible
empyrical
elysian
eyeing
elite
eludible
eyelet
ennui
entree
eleemosynary
facet
facile
faucet
falchion
finesse
fossil
facade
fascinate
ferret
flageolet
fencible
flaccid
furlough
froe
gallows
gibbous
gangrene
gherkin

ghoul
goal
giaour
gyves
gluey
gnat
gout
gingham
height
heinous
hypocrite
hypothesis
hypocrisy
hyssop
halibut
hemorrhage
hyacinth
heirloom
hyoid
hygiene
hawn
ideal
italic
icicle
isosceles
illicit
immense
insipid
islet
incision
Jew's-harp
javelin
jalap
jaundice
judgment
kerchief
keelson

kiln
kirtle
kerosene
knick-knack
kleptomania
licorice
lose
lexicon
lynx
lettuce
lascivious
lotus
miasma
machinist
magician
malicious
malign
martial
marshal
massacre
mortise
martyr
microscopy
mirage
mustache
measles
mignionette
missile
maelstrom
nectarine
nautilus
nuisance
neuralgia
nonpareil
nymph
nickel
neophyte

oxide
obscene
oscillate
omniscient
onerous
orrery
orison
osprey
ozone
participle
piazza
pretense
pretentious
pleurisy
pyre
pseudonym
patrician
pyrotechnical
precocious
phthisic
parasite
pneumonia
prescience
persimmon
poniard
principle
quoit
quinsy
quadrille
queue
raillery
rinse
reservoir
receipt
reseat
recipe
rutabaga

reticence
roulette
rhinoceros
rendezvous
rondeau
raceme
roquelaure
ruche
sausage
seine
scythe
saleratus
sirloin
secede
sortie
satellite
sturgeon
sieve
satirize
silesia
scrivener
sarsaparilla
scion
seraph
strychnine
sibylline
syzygy
siesta
scimeter
scirrhus
sillabub
saccharine
synecdoche
soiree
scissile

solstice
sessile
supersede
tenacious
taffeta
torchon
terraqueous
tonsilitis
tyrannize
trellis
tacit
tennis
tassel
tactician
teetotaler
taboo
talisman
trousseau
utensil
umbrageous
ursine
vascid
vaccine
vestige
vitriol
vial
veneer
vacillate
vying
vesicle
vignette
vendible
varioloid
verdigris
whir
whey

weazen
xyster
yacht
yeoman
zinc
Aulne
Antietam
Ariadne
Annette
Basil
Cecilian
Ceylon
Chuquisaca
Cheyenne
Galileo
Geoffrey
Girondists
Guayaquil
Gila
Jesuitism
Hawaii
Monterey
Mussulman
Saale
Schuylkill
San Jose
Scioto
Neuces
Neufchatfel
Mayonaise
Sirius
Williamette
Quito
Xenophon
Yang-tse-kiang

Which of the following names are of English origin? Which French? Spanish? Indian? Dutch?

New Jersey.
Canandaigua.
Oneida.
Maine.
San Francisco.
St. Louis.
Raleigh.
Los Angeles.
Indiana.
Connecticut.
Milwaukee.
Michigan.
Greenbush.
Niagara.
Kentucky.
Hudson.
Savannah.
Minneapolis.
St. Paul.
Utica.
Ohio.
Dunkirk.
Gettysburg.
Leadville.
Spuyten Duyvil.
Missouri.
Brooklyn.
Mohawk.
Suffolk.
Florida.
Duluth.
Oregon.
Rochester.
Hartford.
Pittsburg.
San Jose.
Monongahela.
Pennsylvania.
Boston.
Onondaga.
Cambridge.
Alabama.
Helena.
Concord.
Springfield.
Illinois.
Vallejo.
Manitou.
Ontario.
Potomac.
Philadelphia.
Alleghany.
Colorado.
Chelsea.
Tennessee.
Mississippi.
Gravesend.
Montana.
Vicksburg.
Pueblo.
Catskill.
Long Island.
Kansas.
Vermont.
Cincinnati.
Memphis.
California.
Utah.
Sacramento.
Wilkesbarre.
Denver.

ORTHOGRAPHY. (Answers.)

1. (a) The art of uttering or pronouncing words correctly. (b) The dividing of words into syllables. (c) A superior force of voice placed upon a syllable or syllables of a word distinguishing such syllables from all others. (d) Orthography treats of letters and of the art of spelling words correctly.

2. (a) A mark or character used as the representative of a sound or sounds. (b) A single sound made by one articulate

utterance. (c) A syllable or combination of syllables expressing a single component part of human speech. (d) A group of words making complete sense. (e) A grouping of sentences which include unity of thought.

3. A vocal sound modified by resonance in every case from some kind of obstruction by the mouth organs. The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u,* and as (two) *w* and *y* are sometimes vowels, they are called semi-vowels. Also *e* and *oo* in certain cases as well as *l, m, n* and *r* when they fulfill the office of a vowel in forming syllables. The Aspirates (10) are *f, h, k, p, s, t, sh, ch, th* and *wh.*

4. Consonants are those letters which cannot be sounded perfectly without the aid of a vowel. The union of two vowels in one sound. The union of three vowels in one sound.

5. Long, short, caret sound, Italian a, Broad a, silent a, and obscure sounds, respectively.

6. Long, long, caret sound, tilde e, silent e, short e. The *a* in the last syllable in cabbage has the long sound, somewhat obscured, however, because of the accent. The *e* in college is obscure.

7. Long, short, sound of *e,* tilde *i,* obscure, short.

8 Long sound of *u* sound of *oo,* caret *o,* sound of *u,* short, tilde *e,* obscure.

9. Long, caret *u,* sound of short *e,* sub semi-dieresis *u,* short *u,* sub dieresis *u,* same as in true, obscure or short.

10. Long, short, substitute for tilde *e,* obscure or short. They are consonants when they immediately precede a vowel sounded in the same syllable. At all other times they are vowels.

11. The *u* is a vowel and *i* is a consonant. *U* is equivalent to *yu* and is therefore both a consonant and a vowel. *E* is silent by Webster, Worcester and Smart; a vowel by Walker; and a consonant being a substitute for *y* by Smart. Imperial Dic. and Encyc. Dic.

12. Two signs or characters used to express a single articulated sound. The former contains a diphthong, the latter a digraph.

13. *c* has four sounds and is sometimes silent. *ch* has three sounds. *s* has four sounds. *x* has two sounds.

14. Sonant, sonant, surd, surd.

15. Like *shun, zhun, shan.* They are pronounced like *shal* as in facial, partial, photopsial.

16. Shus; herbaceous, loquacious, fractious. jus; gorgeous, egregious.

17. Sound of f.

18. Two; also consonant values in combinations with other letters.

19. In caesural, like short *e.* In air like caret *a.* In goal, like long *a.* In fauxpas like long o. In awe like broad *a.* In says like short *e.* In peel like long *e.* In vain like long *a.* In whey like long *a.* In monsieur like tilde *e.* In patois like broad *a.* In brooch like long *o.*

20. Three, mutes, semi-vowels and liquids. Mutes are those that admit of *no* sound without the aid of a vowel. Liquids are those that readily unite with other sounds, because they are said to *flow* into them.

21 Dentals are *d, l, j, z, s,* also *th, ch, sh* and *zh.* Because of articulation by the teeth and tongue. The palatals are *g, k, h* and *y.*

22. It is silent. The sound of *sh* as in enunciate; numb.

23. *q* and *f* respectively as ghost, laugh.

24. The sound of *t.*

25. An aspirate sound; silent.

26. It is a guttural surd mute sounded like hard *c, ch, gh, cu, qu, gue* and *q.* K is silent before *n* in the same syllable.

27. Two. It is silent in *could* and similar words. *m* is silent before *n* in the same syllable as in mnemonic.

28. It is silent after *m* as in hymn, solemn, etc., unless suffixes be added; after *l* in the same syllable as kiln; in the participles condemned, limning, etc.

29. It is a labial mute, long sound.

30. *ph* has three sounds as in phantom, Stephen, naphtha. Two as in queen, and in burlesque.

31. Three. The second *r* in myrrh is silent. A beautiful trill is given the word. Oral, war, where, rhetoric.

32. Four. Sibilant or natural sound; the sonant or sound of *z*. By fusion when followed by *i*, *u* or *e*; when followed by a *y* sound and preceded by a vowel in an accented syllable as in vision, pleasure, etc.

33. Three. The surd or natural sound yet if the word be made plural the sound becomes sonant.

34. *V* is never silent.

35. When followed by *h* or beginning a syllable. Two. The sound of *gz*.

36. Two each. Yes; in eyry, rendezvous, hallelujah.

37. There is a syllable for each vowel or for each vocal sound which may contain a digraph, trigraph, diphthong or triphthong.

38. A monosyllable, dissyllable, trisyllable, polysyllable.

39. Simple or primitive words are those not derived from any other in the same language. A compound word is composed of two or more simple words. A derivative word is formed by the addition of one or more letters to a simple word.

40. An addition before the primitive; an addition following the primitive.

41. See 39.

42. Spelling is naming in order the letters of a word. It should be taught both by oral and written exercises; given in connection with reading; and attention given to definitions.

43. (1) The letters *s*, *f* and *l*, following a single vowel are generally doubled at the end of monosyllables. In a few instances *b*, *d*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *t* and *z* are so used.

(2) Final *e* silent following a consonant sound is generally retained before a consonant suffix.

(3) Final *e* silent preceded by a vowel sound except *e* is usually dropped before a consonant suffix.

(4) Final *e* silent is dropped before a vowel suffix unless its omission woud make *c* or *g* hard or obscure the meaning.

(5) Words ending in *ie* drop *e* and change *i* to *y* before *ing*.

(6) Words ending in *y* after a consonant change *y* to *i* before suffixes unless the suffix begins with *i*.

(7) Words ending in *y* following a vowel usually retain the *y* before all suffixes.

(8) A single consonant ending an accented syllable is usually doubled before a vowel suffix.

(9) Derivatives of words ending in a double consonant retain both unless it brings three similarly sounded letters toegther.

(10) *Full* added to a word for the final syllable drops one *l*. Answers may differ.

44. (1) A period should be placed at the end of declarative and imperative sentences.

(2) Members of a sentence requiring a slight suspension of voice should be separated by commas.

(3) Short sentences in the same paragraph may be separated by a semi-colon.

(4) Use the colon to precede an itemized list of articles or after the words there.

(5) Place an exclamation point at the end of exclamatory and interrogation point at the close of interrogative sentences. (Answers may differ.)

45. *un, im, in* and *il* mean *not* as uninvited, immaterial, in active, illogical. *dis* from the Latin means *not,* from the Greek, *into,* as dislike, dissyllable. *anti* means against or oposite as antipodes.

46. Joyful. full of joy; manly, like a man; progressing, in a continuous state of progress; soulless, without a soul.

47. This must be done orally. The first two words have the same number of sounds *b, e, ch;* wax has four sounds as *w a k s;* gay, two *g* and *a*. Silent, six as designated by its letters.

48. Conjure, accent on the first syllable, is a noun, meaning enchantment; accented on the second syllable it is a verb meaning to entreat. Many others exhibit similar changes.

49. Cadmus, a Phoenician. The Chinese.

50. A word having the same sound as another but different in meaning. A word of opposite meaning from another word. Words which are equivalent to each other because of nearness in meaning.

51. A letter uttered with a hissing sound as *s* and *z*.

52. Reign, tete-a-tete, obey.

53. The name of a letter is the appellation by which it is known, while the power is its sound in a word. The power changes but the name never.

54. Messrs. Mesdames, Misses.

55. The first word adds a suffix beginning with *i* whereas the latter has a suffix beginning with a consonant. See 43.

56. Aye or a, aitch, uu, ja, ka, queue, ze.

57. Un, in, non, ir, il, dis.

58. From the Saxon it means *on* or *in, out of* or *from* as abed, etc.; from the Latin it means *away* as avert; from the Greek *without* as apostate.

59. Webster's is regarded as the safest guide on spelling, while Worcester's is standard on pronunciation. They are about equal on definitions.

60. It is gaining recognition very slowly because of (1) its newness, (2) its barbaric appearance, (3) its tendency to cause pupils to lose meanings otherwise learned by root formations and affixes, (4) its doing away with spelling as a science, (5) and the general radical tendency of would-be reformers to correct the errors of pedagogues whose instruction in orthography is not requisite for the boy or girl leaving college.

ENGLISH ORIGIN.

Kansas.	Suffolk.	Vicksburg.
Cambridge.	Indiana.	Boston.
Helena.	Pittsburg.	Savannah.
Leadvile.	Long Island.	Memphis.
Maine	Vermont.	Gettysburg.
Pennsylvania.	Alabama.	Philadelphia.
Hudson.	Springfield.	Raleigh.
Minneapolis.	Brooklyn.	Hartford.
Concord.	Chelsea.	Greenbush.
New Jersey.	Gravesend.	Cincinnati.

FRENCH ORIGIN.

St. Louis.	Duluth.	Tennessee.
	St. Paul.	

SPANISH ORIGIN.

San Francisco.	San Jose.	Denver.
Arizona.	Vallejo.	Los Angeles.
Sacramento.	Florida.	California.
Colorado.	Pueblo.	Montana.

INDIAN ORIGIN.

Ontario.	Michigan.	Manitou.
Mohawk.	Onondaga.	Pontiac.
Connecticut.	Illinois.	Mississippi.
Kentucky.	Missouri.	Niagara.
Ohio.	Oregon.	Utica.
Canandaigua.	Monongahela.	Utah.
Allegheny.		

DUTCH ORIGIN.

Spuyten Duyvil.	Rochester.	Milwaukee.
Dunkirk.	Wilkesbarre.	Catskill.

READING.

(Questions.)

1. Define reading and distinguish betwen oral and silent reading.
2. What is elocution?
3. Define articulation, emphasis, inflection.
4. What is absolute emphasis? antithesis?
5. What is circumflex?
6. Define modulation.
7. What is monotone?
8. Define and name the different kinds of pauses.
9. What is slur? cadence?
10. What is force? quantity? stress?
11. What is quality? pitch? compass?

12. What is gesture? personation? transition?

13. Define simile and metaphor.

14. What is an allegory? Give examples.

15. Define metonymy, synecdoche, irony, interrogation.

16. Name three qualities which a model set of readers should possess.

17. Name six British poets and name one poem written by each.

18. Name six British prose writers—three historians and three novelists and one work of each.

19. Repeat 16 as to American authors.

20. Repeat 17 as to American authors.

21. What advantage is there in teaching pupils to spell phonetically? disadvantages?

22. What are the principal organs of speech?

23. What is voice and how is it produced?

24. Name the errors usually heard in articulation.

25. What is the rule for pronouncing words that commence with a consonant? That commence with a vowel?

26. What is the rule for pronounciation when one word ends and another begins with the same letter?

27. What is expression? orotund? tremor?

28. What inflection has the language of concession, politeness, admiration, entreaty, and tender emotions?

29. What inflection has the language of command, rebuke, contempt, exclamation and terror?

30. What is the rule for suspensive quantity?

31. Name the authors of the respective selections from school readers. "The Gentle Hand," "Star of Bethlehem," "The Light of Other Days," "Burial of John Moore," "The Bobolink," "The New South," "Marco Bozzaris," "The Coyote of the Desert."

32. Associate authors with the following pseudonyms: "M. Quad," "Mark Twain," "Boz," "Jas. Henry Fitzboodle, Esq., "George Eliot," "Artemus Ward," "Petroleum V. Nasby," "Poor Richard," "Josh Billings," "Sage of Concord."

33. How would you teach the alphabet?

34. Recommend a course of reading for a pupil fourteen years of age.

35. How much preparation should teachers make for reading exercises?

36. Associate a selection with each of the following authors: —Tennyson, Goldsmith, Dr. Johnson, Dickens, Thackeray, Burns, Cowper, Cooper, Taylor, Irving, Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, Lowell.

37. Who wrote, "Quercus Alba," "Death of Little Nell? "Excelsior"? "What Constitutes a State"? "We are Seven"? "Thanatopsis"? "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage"? "Three Sundays in a Week"? "Pilgrims Progress"? "The Southern Soldier"? "Dissertation on Roast Pig?"

38. Repeat the first stanza of Thanatopsis; Hamlets Soliloquy; Longfellow's Poem to the Children; Milton's sonnet on his Blindness.

39. Who sat up one night to write a book in order to pay his mother's funeral expenses? What was the title of the book?

40. What author married a women seven years his senior? What was her name?

41. Why did Irving remain a bachelor?

42. Paraphrase the first stanza of "Paul Revere's Ride."

43. Scan the first stanza of Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard and give the number of poetic feet.

44. What is meant by poetic license?

45. What is the definition of a definition?

46. What is the best method of teaching definitions?

47. What is facial expression?

48. What is back of gesture?

49. Name six principal positions of gesture.

50. Give position in reading.

51. What about poise and attitude of the body?

52. Who wrote the "Song of the Shirt"?

53. What writer was greatly interested in the Indians?

54. Who wrote under the signature "Timothy Titcomb"?

55. What writer was beheaded by James I?

56. What poet was a shoemaker in early life?

57. Who wrote an Essay on Man?

58. What poet wrote the famous poem, "Thanatopsis," when only nineteen years of age?

59. What poet was drowned, his body burned and the ashes deposited in Rome?

60. Who wrote "Enoch Arden"?

61. Who was called the Poet-painter?

62. What American poet is a New York stock broker?

63. Who was the most famous English novelist?

64. Who wrote "The Star-Spangled Banner"?

65. Who was the author of "Hail Columbia"?

66. Who wrote the "Guardian Angel"?

67. What celebrated American poet died an inebriate?

68. Who wrote the "Hoosier School-master"?

69. What English humorous writer died in poverty?

70. What famous American poet lived in the historical "Craigie House"?

71. What poet of to-day spent a part of his youth as a roving sign-painter?

72. Who wrote "Over the Hills to the Poor House"?

READING.

(Answers.)

1. Reading consists in imbibing thought from the printed or written page. Oral reading is the conveying to the hearer or hearers fully and clearly the ideas and feelings of the writer, while silent reading is the perusal of a selection for the personal benefit only of the one engaged.

2. Oratorical or expressive delivery of sentences including the graces of intonation and gesture as a public exercise.

3. Articulation is the correct utterance of letters or syllables composing sounds. Emphasis is more forcible utterance of certain words in a sentence. Inflection is the sliding of the voice upward or downward in reading, speaking or reciting.

4. Absolute emphasis is that stress of voice placed upon

words which indicate important ideas not in contrast with other words. Antithesis is stress of voice placed upon words used in contrast. It is sometimes called relative emphasis.

5. Circumflex is a union of rising and falling inflection upon the same word or syllable to express irony, sarcasm or negative meaning.

6. Modulation is a change in voice indicating key, compass, quality, quantity and force of expression.

7. It is a prevailing sameness of tone throughout a phrase clause or sentence appropriate to grand, grave or sublime language.

8. Grammatical pauses, those introduced for the purpose of clearness. Rhetorical pauses, those introduced for the sake of force. The latter are sometimes necessary where there are no punctuation marks.

9. Indistinct pronunciation. A falling of the voice usually at the end of a sentence. Rythmical modulation of sounds.

10. Force is strength of voice. Quantity denotes the rate of utterance or the time occupied in pronunciation.

Force of utterance expended upon words or syllables to indicate emphasis or accent.

11. Quality has reference to the expression of tones designated by terms high, low, rough, smooth, soft and harsh. Pitch is the tone or keynote on which the most of the matter of an exercise is read or spoken. Compass is the distance on the scale, above and below the pitch, over which the voice passes to secure correct expression.

12. Any action of body or limbs intended to express an idea or a passion, or to enforce emphasis, argument, assertion, or opinion. The act of imitating the person or character of another. A direct or indirect passing from one subject to another.

13. A simile is a figure of comparison introduced by *like* or *as*. A metaphor is practically the same figure with the omission of the introductory words.

14. An allegory is a continued metaphor as Bunyan's "Pilgrims Progress," the book of "Job," Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," etc.

15. Metonymy is a designation of an object by one of its accompaniments. The synecdoche conveys a meaning more or less than it literally denotes. Irony is a form of expression in which the opposite is substituted for what is intended with an evident design. Interrogation is an affirmation in the form of a question.

16. They should be well graded, contain sufficient notes and explanations to assist pupils in their preparation of lessons and contain selections which would inculcate a love for the purest and best in literature.

17. Shakespeare—Macbeth; Milton—Paradise Lost; Tennyson—In Memoriam; Pope—Essay on Man; Byron—Childe Harold's Pilgrimage; Dryden—The Hind and the Panther.

18. Green—History of English People; McCaulay—History of England; Creasy—Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World. Dickens—David Copperfield; Thackeray—Vanity Fair; Scott —Ivanhoe.

19. Longfellow—Evangeline; Whittier—Snow Bound; Lowell—Fable for Critics; Poe—The Bells; Holmes—The Boys; Carleton—Farm Ballads.

20. Irving—Life of Washington; Prescott—Conquest of Peru; Motley—Rise of the Dutch Republic. Cooper—Leather Stocking Tales; Taylor—Views Afoot; Hawthorne—Scarlet Letter.

21. It has a tendency to correct pronunciation and early reading for primary pupils. When used alone pupils are poor spellers and unable to distingiush meanings of words pronounced alike.

22. The mouth, tongue, teeth, pharynx, and vocal chords..

23. Voice is that utterance of articulate sound produced by the vocal chords as a pair of membranous reeds which being continually forced apart by out going currents of breath and continually brought together by elasticity break the breath current into puffs or pulses sufficiently rapid to cause the sensation of tone.

24. Feeble utterance of accent, omission of sub-vocals or aspirates, imperfect utterance of first or last syllable of a word,

neglect of short pauses, speaking too rapidly, running words together.

25. The muscles of the lips and tongue must be called into action vigorously and promptly. Form the tone in the roof of the mouth and articulate with precision, carefully.

26. Make a slight pause between the words.

27. Rendering of sense and sentiment in the clearest, fullest, most appropriate manner. Pure tone with large volume and more force. Trembling of the voice as exhibited in excitement, weakness or aged persons.

28. Rising inflection.

29. Falling inflection.

30. In sentences containing *IF, WHEN, AS, SO,* etc., the sense is suspended until the close and the falling inflection is used.

31. T. S. Arthur, Lew Wallace, Tom Moore, Chas. Wolfe, W. Irving, Henry W. Grady, Fitz Green Halleck, S. L. Clemens.

32. Charles Lewis, S. L. Clemens, Chas. Dickens, Washington Irving, Mrs. Maria Evans, Charles F. Broune, D. R. Locke, Ben Franklin, Henry W. Shaw, R. W. Emerson.

33. Incidentally along and in connection with primary reading. Take only such letters as appear in the words in exercises at first.

34. Warner's, "Being a Boy"; Longfellow's "Hiawatha"; Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans"; Eliot's "Mill on the Floss"; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield"; Scott's "Ivanhoe"; Hugo's "Les Miserables"; Cervante's "Don Quixote"; Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby," Twain's "Innocence Abroad," Wallace's "Ben Hur"; Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair"; Taylor's "Views Afoot"; Irving's "History of Columbus and Washington"; Parkman's "Oregon Trail"; Prescott's "Mexico and Peru"; Shakespeare's "Caesar and Hamlet"; Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare; The "Henty" Books.

For a girl substitute the "FINLEY" Books."

35. They should thoroughly understand the life of the author, the emotions and feelings governing the writer at the time the selection was written, and have studied the lesson in detail.

36. "Enoch Arden," "The Deserted Village," "A Picture of Human Life," "Death of Little Nell," Sketch from "Vanity Fair," "Cotter's Saturday Night," "John Gilpin," "A Chase in the English Channel," "In London," "The Alhambra by Moonlight," "The Village Blacksmith," "The Barefoot Boy," "Thanatopsis," "The Heritage."

37. Jane Andrews, Dickens, Longfellow, Sir William Jones, Wordsworth, Bryant, Lord Byron, E. A. Poe, John Bunyan, Henry Grady, Charles Lamb.

38. For lack of space we refer you to the readers.

39. Dr. Samuel Johnson. Rasselas.

40. Shakespeare. Anne Hathaway.

41. Because of the death of the only girl he ever loved.

42. Listen, my children, and you shall hear of Paul Revere's midnight ride. There is hardly alive now a man who remembers that famous eighteenth day of April, in the year 1775.

43. ua ua ua ua ua.

It is Iambic pentameter which an iambic foot of an unaccented and an accented syllable in regular order, and each line is five of those feet in length.

44. It is the use of adverbs for adjectives, abridgments, and so forth, in order to keep the rhythm in perfect measure.

45. A definition should be so explicit as to exclude everything else and include nothing but that which is intended and this should be so plain as to leave no doubt of the true meaning.

46. Teach them in connection with reading exercises, and require pupils to substitute words for others frequently.

47. Facial expression consists in being so earnest in the expression of thoughts or words that the feeling is communicated to others. It is the soul of elocution.

48. Impulse.

49. Hand supine—assertion, demand, etc.
" reflex—concentration, reflection.
" averse—repulsion, surprise.
" index—attention to particular object.
" clasped—supplication, adoration.
" clenched—emphasis, anger, etc.

50. Stand with the feet at an angle of 75 degrees with the weight thrown upon the balls of the feet, hips thrown backward, chest held up and full, and head erect.

51. They should be graceful, and above all *natural.*

(Answers to questions 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 34, 36 may differ from those given here and yet be correct.)

52. Thomas Hood.
53. Helen Hunt Jackson.
54. Josiah Gilbert Holland.
55. Walter Raleigh.
56. John G. Whittier.
57. Alexander Pope.
58. William C. Bryant.
59. Percy B. Shelley.
60. Alfred Tennyson.
61. Thomas B. Read.
62. Edmund C. Stedman.
63. Charles Dickens.
64. Francis S. Key.
65. Joseph Hopkinson.
66. Oliver W. Holmes.
67. Edgar A. Poe.
68. Edward Eggleston.
69. Samuel Butler.
70. Henry W. Longfellow.
71. James Whitcomb Riley.
72. Will Carleton.

PENMANSHIP.

(Questions.)

1. What is penmanship?
2. Name the kinds of movement used in writing.
3. Describe each.
4. Name and define the different kinds of position,

5. Name and define the different lines.
6. What is an angle? a loop? a turn? a point?
7. What is a space in height? in width?
8. Classify the letters.
9. What is slant? What degree is most commonly used?
10. What are principles? Name them.
11. How should the pen be held?
12. What is meant by uniformity in writing?
13. How did the vertical system come into use?
14. Give advantages and disadvantages of vertical system.
15. What names are given to the compromise between vertical and slant writing?
16. How many degrees does it slant?
17. What is the width of the extended loop?
18. How do you secure legibility?
19. How does it rank in importance?
20. Write a business letter; an invitation.
21. Where do small letters begin?
22. What is shading and what are the principal rules for shading?
23. What important things are often omitted in writing?
24. When should *flourishing* be used?

PENMANSHIP.

(Answers.)

1. Penmanship is the art of writing.
2. Finger, Fore-arm, Whole Arm and Combination movements.
3. The finger movement is that in which the arm and hand rest and the fingers and thumb contract. Fore-arm consists in the muscular action of the arm below the elbow, keeping the first and second fingers from motion. The whole arm, is just what it indicates there being no muscular rest The combination is united action of fore-arm and finger movements.
4. Front, facing the desk with feet in front of body; Right,

with face at right angles with desk to left and feet to the left; Left, with face to the right, at right angles with desk, feet to the right, etc.

5. A *straight line* has no change of direction. A *curved line* has a continuous change of direction. *Parallel lines* have the same direction and are equally distant from each other. A *horizontal line* is one on a level. A *vertical line* is upright leaning neither to the right nor the left. The *base line* is one upon which the letters rest. The *head line* is that line to which the short letters extend. The *intermediate line* is one to which semi-extended letters extend. The *top line* is one to which the highest letters extend.

6. Opening between two lines; two crossing lines uniting at or near one end; merging of one distinct line into another; beginning or ending of a line.

7. The height represented by the small letter *e*; the width represented by the small letter *u*.

8. Extended letters are h, k, l, b, j, y, g, f, z. Semi-extended letters are t, d, p, q. Short letters are all the others.

9. Slant is the inclination of letters from a vertical position. 52°.

10. Principles are the constituent parts of letters, There are seven (1) straight line, (2) right curve, (3) left curve, (4) capital stem, (5) extended loop, (6) direct oval, (7) reverse oval.

11. Hold the pen between the first two fingers and the thumb, so that it will cross the first two fingers resting on the holder about one inch from the point of the pen. Place the thumb against the holder opposite the first joint of the first finger, the holder crossing this finger just in front of the knuckle joint. The third and fourth fingers should be brought back under the hand, and should slide freely on the paper.

12. By uniformity in writing is meant that the letters of the same kind should always have the proper spacing and same degree of slant.

13. By observation of the first writing done by children.

14. Advantages are: (1) Neatness, (2) legibility, (3) uniformity, (4) naturalness.

Disadvantages: (1) Destruction of individuality. (2) slowness, (3) impracticability.

15. Natural slant and medial writing.

16. 25 to 30 degrees.

17. One space.

18. By continued practice and avoidance of flourishes.

19. It is of primary or first importance.

20.

Charleston, W. Va.
Feb. 23, 1904.

Messrs. Brown & Forbes,
Columbus, O.

Gentlemen:

On the 30 ult. we mailed you a statement of account which showed a balance due us of $194.25. Owing to the urgency of claims made upon us we are obliged to call your attention to this unsettled account.

Trusting you will find it convenient to mail us a check without further delay, we remain,

Yours respectfully,
A. W. McGovern & Co.

Per C. B. J.

Dear Lillian:—

Wil you dine with me tomorrow at six o'clock, in company with a few friends of ours?

Cousin Grace.

114 Capitol St.
June 7.

. . . . . .

21. On the base line.

22. It is a slight pressure of the pen and should be used on downward strokes only.

23. Accuracy and rapidity.

24. Only on business cards or invitations and the custom is disappearing even in these.

ARITHMETIC

(Questions.)

1. (a) Define arithmetic as a science; (b) as an art.

2. Define unit, numbers, quantity, abstract and concrete numbers.

3. Define proposition, analysis, operation.

4. What is the fundamental rule of arithmetic? Name and define all the fundamental rules.

5. How many methods of expressing quantities? Name and describe them?

6. What is notation? How many methods? Name them. State the three principles.

7. On what does the unit of a figure depend?

8. Define enumeration, and give the rules for reading numbers.

9. What is the difference between simple and compound numbers?

10. If a row of ciphers be written, what does the language of figures determine?

11. According to what scale do units change?

12. Are the numbers used in (U. S.) money abstract or concrete?

13. Give the various signs used in arithmetic.

14. What will be the excess over exact nines in any number expressed by simple significant figures?

15. What can you prove by the method of casting out nines?

16. Define reduction and name the different kinds.

17. Define sum, minuend, subtrahend, remainder, multiplicand, multiplier, product, dividend, divisor and quotient.

18. What is a solar year? sidereal year? a lunar year? a common year?

19. When does the civil day begin and end?

20. What is the multiplier always?

21. What is a composite number? a prime number? a factor? a multiple? a measure?

22. Explain the process of multiplying by 526, and explain the five principles which result from this analysis.

23. How do you multiply by 25, 12½, 33 1-3, 62½?

24. How do you divide when the divisor is one with ciphers annexed? or significant figures with ciphers annexed?

25. What is an aliquot part? Give the principal aliquot parts of 100.

26. How is the equator supposed to be divided? How does the sun appear to move? What is a day?

27. How far does the sun *appear* to move in one hour?

28. When the sun is on the meridian how find the time East? West?

29. If the difference of time between Oregon city and London is eight hours, what is the difference of longitude?

30. What would be the time in Charleston, W. Va., when it is six p. m. at Washington, D. C.

31. Define integral, composite and prime numbers.

32. What is the greatest common divisor of two or more numbers? How would you find it?

33. Find the least common multiple of two or more numbers, and give reasons.

34. Define cancellation, fractions, improper fraction, complex fraction, compound fraction and give an example of each.

35. Give four principles connected with fractions.

36. What is the difference between two fractions whose numerators are each one? Explain fully.

37. Why invert the divisor in division of fractions? Can division be solved without inverting the divisor? Illustrate.

38. What is the difference between common and decimal fractions?

39. Give the rule and reason for writing decimals.

40. How does the value change from left toward the right in decimals?

41. What difference does it make in annexing or prefixing a cipher, or ciphers, to a decimal?

42. In the different processes used in decimals, how is the placing of the decimal point determined?

43. How would you change a common to a decimal fraction and *vice versa?*

44. What other name has common fractions? What is a circulating decimal?

45. Define single repetend, pure repetend, compound repetend, conterminous and dissimilar repetends?

46. Define ratio and proportion and give the name and number of terms in each.

47. In how many and what ways may ratio be expressed?

48. Define simple ratio, compound ratio, causes and effects.

49. Define partnership, capital, dividend, loss and gain.

50. What is meant by share, par value, assessment, flurry and corner as used in stock market?

51. Define per cent., percentage, base and rate.

52. Explain the difference between simple and annual interest.

53. Define principal, amount, legal interest, compound interest and partial payments.

54. In every interest problem, how many and what questions must be considered?

55. What is meant by the face of a note, discount, present worth and negotiable note?

56. State the difference between true and bank discount.

57. Define corporation, charter, commission and brokerage.

58. Define the different kinds of insurance.

59. What do you understand by the "expectations of life?" What tables are based thereon?

60. Give the whole process required in making out a tax ticket.

61. Explain fully the source and creation of each column on said ticket.

62. Define custom-house, port of entry and tonnage.

63. What is the difference between specific and advalorem duties?

64. What do the laws of Congress direct in relation to foreign goods?

65. Define gross weight, net weight and the different kinds of tare.

66. What is equation of payments, and how do you find the average time of payments?

67. What name is given to the date from which time is reckoned.

68. What is the difference between Alligation medial and Alligation alternate?

69. Define coins, currency, domestic and foreign exchange.

70. What is a Bill of Exchange, and how is such bill drawn?

71. Define endorsement, maker, drawee, protest and arbitration.

72. How is freight valued? cargo? ship?

73. What is meant by the ship builder's rule in reference to the tonnage of vessels?

74. Define involution, evolution, power, root, exponent.

75. Why use 300 and 30 in forming partial divisors in the extraction of cube root?

76. (a) Define and name the different angles. (b) also triangles.

77. Knowing two sides of a right angled triangle how would you find the third one?

78. How many perfect cubes are there between one and one thousand?

79. How do you extract the cube root of a decimal or common fraction?

80. Define arithmetical and geometrical progression.

81. What is an increasing series? a decreasing series?

82. Define common difference, ratio and give the rule for finding the sum of the series.

83. What is mensuration? surface? square? parallelogram? rectangle? trapezoid? pyramid? cone? cylinder?

34. What is a circle? radius? center? circumference? diameter? tangent? chord?

85. How do you find the area of a circle? a trapezoid? a triangle?

86. What is the difference between the terms volume and

solid contents? Is there any difference in the rule for solution?

87. Define base, altitude and frustrum.

88. What is the difference between convex surface and whole surface?

89. What is ganging? How find the mean diameter?

90. How does the velocity of a falling body change?

91. Define specific gravity.

92. What is the unit of time? weight? surface? length? currency?

93. Who invented the decimal point?

94. In mental arithmetic should the pupils be allowed to use the book in recitation?

95. What is meant by solution? analysis? operation?

96. In what respects are the principles involved in common fractions and proportion alike?

97. Give a short rule for squaring numbers ending in five.

98. Give a short rule for addition.

99. What is meant by an inscribed square?

100. What is the difference between the terms perimeter and circumference

101. What is the difference between reduction of compound numbers and the reduction of fractions?

102. From a stack of hay containing 8 tons 15 cwt. 20 lbs., I sold 4 tons 13 cwt. 2 lbs.; how much had I left?

103. Find by practice what will be the cost of 220 bushels of potatoes at 4s. 7d.

104. Washington is in longitude 77° 2′ West. New Orleans in 89° 2′ West. When it is nine o'clock a. m. at Washington, what is the time at New Orleans?

105. How long will it take to count 15 million at the rate of 60 per minute?

106. Three persons, A. B and C, agree to buy a lot of 63 cows at the same price per head, provided each man can thus invest his whole money. A has $143, B $231, and C $319; how many cows could each man purchase?

107. What is the quotient of 64 times 840 multiplied by 9 times 122, divided by 32 times 560, multiplied by 4 times 31?

108. Reduce $\frac{1}{4}$x1-3x1-5x$\frac{1}{4}$ to a simple fraction, and give rule and reason.

109. Reduce 3-4, 2-3, 4-5 to a common denominator. Give rule and reason.

110. Add 1-5, 3-5, 4-5 and give rule and reason.

111. Multiply $\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{3}{4}$ by 3-7 of 5-10, and give reasons.

112. A owned 3-5 of 200 acres of land and sold 2-3 of his share to B, who sold $\frac{1}{4}$ of what he bought to C; How many acres had each?

113. If 2-7 of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a barrel of flour will last a family one week, how long will 8 4-7 barrels last them?

114. What is the sum and difference of $\frac{47\frac{3}{8}}{95}$ and $\frac{31\ 2\text{-}5}{144\ 2\text{-}11}$

115. A man was asked how many hogs he had; said he had them in three fields; in the first he had 63, which was $\frac{7}{8}$ of what he had in the second and that 5-3 of what he has in the second was just 4 times what he had in the third. How many hogs had he in all?

116. From a cellar 42 ft. 10 in. long, 12 ft. 6 in. wide, were thrown 158 cu. yds. 17 cu. ft. of earth; how deep was it?

117. Write 35 and nine ten millionths.

118. From two hundred and twenty-seven thousands, take eighty-five and one hundred and two ten thousandths.

119. By this method multiply 3,785,243 by 632.2335 and reserve only whole numbers in the product.

120. What decimal part of a mile is 68 yards?

121. Place 13-23 under the form of a continued fraction and find the value of each approximating fraction.

122. A grocer bought a lot of sugar on which he lost 16 2/3% for selling it for $3,600.00. Find the cost.

123. A is situated in 56° N. longitude and it is 10 o'clock a. m. at this place when it is eleven hrs. and 50 min. a. m. at another town called B. In what longitude is B?

124. A note given July 3, 1900 for $600 bearing legal interest has the following indorsements: Sept. 10, 1900, $85.00; July 3, 1901, $25.00; July 3, 1902, $20.00; Sept. 10, 1903,

$150; What was due July 3, 1904 by the U. S. rule for partial payments? also by merchant's rule.

125. Which is better buying sugar at $6\frac{3}{4}$ cents per lb. on 6 months' credit or at $7\frac{1}{2}$ cts. a lb. on 8 months' credit, at 6% interest?

126. Bought land at $8 an acre, how much must I ask per acre if I abate 10% and still make 20% on the purchase?

127. Which is better 8% stock at a premium of 20%, or 5% stock at 80%?

128. What will be the duty on 300 bags of coffee each weighing 160 lbs. invoiced at 6c a lb. 2% tare, and 2 cts. specific duty and 20% advalorem?

129. A farmer sold some horses at $60.00 each, some oxen at $50.00, some cows at $30.00 each, some sheep at $10.00 each, some hogs at $15.00 and realized $30.00 per head, what was the smallest number he could sell of each?

130. I wish to remit to London £362. 18s. 6d. It costs me $950. What was the rate of exchange?

131. Sold wheat for $1.50 per bu. making a profit of 1-5 of the cost; if sold for $1.75 per bu., what per cent. will it pay?

132. Each side of a triangular field is 24 rds. How many acres in the field?

133. What is the capacity in bushels in a round basket 20 in. in diameter and 30 in. deep?

134. (a) Write in Roman notation nine hundred ninety-nine. (b) Write in Arabic notation two million two thousand two and two ten-thousandths. (c) Write in words .00707. (d) Write in words 301 36-41.

135. A commission merchant sold 600 baskets of grapes at $12\frac{3}{4}$ cents per basket, and after deducting $18.70 for transportation charges and commission at 6 per cent, remitted the balance to the consignor. Find the amount of the remittance.

136. Divide 440 into three parts that shall be in the ratio of 3, 3 1-3, and 7.

137. Write (a) in Roman notation, 2,349; (b) in Arabic notation, MMMXLIV; (c) in Arabic notation, fifty million three thousand nine; (d) in words, .0804; (e) in words 29-401.

138. (a) Give an exact divisor of 19; (b) a common multiple of 2, 3 and 5; (c) two factors of 3 9-11 one of which is an integer.

139. If the factors of a divisor are 16, .375, $4\frac{1}{2}$, and 5 and those of the dividend are 3 2-3, 14, and .011, what is the quotient?

(Solve by cancellation.)

140. 8 yds. 2 ft. 9 in. is what fractional part of 10 rods?

141. The assets of an insolvent firm, after paying all expenses, are $9,872.40, and its liabilities are $22,980.75. How much should A receive on his claim of $1,250?

142. Market reports telegraphed from London to New York 74° west, at 3:15 p. m. should reach the New York daily papers at what hour, if fifteen minutes were lost in transmission?

143. A man owning $\frac{3}{4}$ of a foundry sold 2-5 of his share to one man and 1-3 to another. What per cent. of the foundry did he still own?

144. What sum at simple interest at 4 per cent. per annum for 2 yr. 10 mo. will amount to $668?

145. Find the cost of a bicycle listed at $75, 30 per cent. and 10 per cent. off.

146. A rectangular field is 40 rods by 28 rods. Find one side of a square field containig the same area.

147. Find the cost of a walk, 3 feet wide, around a circular fountain that is 20 feet in diameter? Walk cost 60 cents a square yard.

148. At 60 cents a square yard what will it cost to make a walk 6 feet wide around a fountain 24 feet in diameter?

149. What is the area of the largest square that can be cut from a circular piece of paper 24 inches in diameter?

150. What is one side of a square that has the same area as a circle that is 40 inches in diameter

151. A merchant buys goods listed at $722.40, he gets 25 and 10 off; then sells at 5% advance. Find his whole gain.

152. The height of a cylindrical vessel is 35 centimeters and the area of its base is 175 square centimeters. How many liters will it hold?

153. Allowing a thousand shingles for every 110 sq. ft. how many shingles will be required for a pitched roof 40 ft. long and 28 ft. wide on each side of the roof?

154. How many bricks are required for the walls of a house 40x30x18 ft. deducting 2 doors, 7½x4, and 8 windows 5¼x4, walls to be one foot thick?

155. I can buy note paper at $1.00 per ream; if I sell it at the rate of 3 sheets for 2 cts., what do I make on a ream?

156. A man can do a piece of work in 6 hours, his son in 8 hours, and his wife in 12 hours; in what time can all three do three times the amount of work?

157. If I go to a coal yard and purchase a load of coal weighing 2180 lbs. at $4.50 per ton, and agree to pay for it in oats at 42 cts. per bushel of 30 lbs., how much oats will be required?

158. How many pounds of coal at $4.40 per ton, will a man earn in a day, who works for $175 a year, counting the working days only?

159. What is the value of a load of wood 8 ft. 10 in. long, 2 ft. 4 in. high, and 3 ft. 8 in. wide, at $4.00 per cord?

160. The driving wheels of an engine are 5 ft. in diameter, and make 4 revolutions per second; how long will it take the engine to run 10 miles?

161. Mr. A. is a quarter of a mile ahead of Mr. B. He walks at the rate of 97 yds. per minute; Mr. B. follows at the rate of 306 yds., in three minutes. How long will it take B to overtake A.?

162. A drover buys 2500 sheep at $3.10 a head; his expenses in getting them to market and sold are ½ cent per head per day for the sheep, and $3.00 per day for himself and horse. He is 50 days in getting the sheep sold; 20 of them die, 10 are sold for $1.00 a head, 300 are sold for cost, and the remainder are sold for $4.00 a head; does the man make or lose on the drove, and how much?

163. A farmer has his sheep in two fields; the difference in number in each is equal to 4-5 the number in the less field. In all he has 280 sheep; how many in each field?

164. What is the value of a piece of land 90 rds. long, 75 rds. wide, at $70 per acre?

165. A lady drew 1-3 of her money from the bank, and paid 37½ per cent of it for a house costing $5,700; how much money had she remaining in bank?

166. Sold cotton on commission, at 10 per cent.; invested the net proceeds in sugar; commission 4 per cent.; my whole commission was $420. What was the value of the cotton and sugar?

167. What is the interest due on a note for $750, dated Sept. 3, 1883, interest payable annually, if no payments are made until March 1, 1887?

168. The three sides of a field are 56 rods, 72 rods, and 98 rods, respectively; what is the area?

169. An article was sold at a gain of 1-10. If it had cost $120 more the same selling price would have entailed a loss of 1-10. Find cost.

170. A lady went into a store, spent ½ of her money and $½ besides; she did this for three times when she had nothing left. How much money had she at first?

171. A room is 80 ft. long, 35 ft. wide, and 25 ft, high; what is the length of the shortest path a spider can travel, by walls and floor, from the n. e. upper corner to the s. w. lower corner?

172. A tree 100 ft. in height is standing at the edge of a canal 80 ft. in width; how many feet from the ground must this tree break, so that the top will reach across the canal, while the broken parts remain in contact?

173. A and B start from different points and travel toward each other. When they meet, A's watch is 40 minutets slow and B's 1 hour fast. How far apart are the starting points? In what direction did each travel?

174. If I loan my money for a given time at 6 per cent., I shall receive $720, interest; but if I loan it for three years longer I shall receive $1,800 interest. Find principal and time.

ARITHMETIC. (Answers.)

1. (a) Arithmetic is the science of numbers (b) and the art of computing by them.

2. A unit is the standard by which we measure a given quantity. Number is a collection of units. Quantity is anything capable of increase or decrease. Abstract numbers are those referring to a collection of units indefinitely, while concrete numbers point out definitely the objects in a collection.

3. A proposition is something proposed for solution. Analysis is the mental explanation of a problem. Operation is the actual figures exhibiting all the necessary processes in the solution of a problem.

4. Addition, because it is the ground work of all processes. It is the process of uniting two or more quantities into one sum or amount. Subtraction is the process of finding the difference between two numbers. Multiplication is the process of taking one number as many times as there are units in another. Division is the process of finding one of the factors of a product when the product and another factor is given.

5. Four. By words as in notation. By figures as most commonly used in arithmetic. By Roman letters as used in numbering chapters of a book or indexes and appendices. By small letters as in algebra and geometry.

6. The art of writing numbers. Three.

(1) Words.

(2) Letters.

(3) Figures.

7. Upon the place it occupies.

8. It is the art of reading numbers. First read each group, or period of three figures, as though is stood alone, then add the name of the period so continuing from the highest period to units—from left to right.

9. Simple numbers are of the same denomination while compound numbers are of different denominations. Also in the former ten units of a lower order always make one of the next higher, while in compound numbers the number of units differ in this respect.

10. That you have not written a number because you have nowhere used a digit. The cipher is neither a digit nor figure.

11. A decimal scale of 10 passing for a given unit to the next higher. In periods it comprises hundreds, tens and units.

12. Concrete.

13. Plus +, minus —, divided by ÷, multiplied by ×, parenthesis (), radical √, per cent %.

14. Just the exact remainder as would occur if the number be divided by 9.

15. All the fundamental processes of arithmetic.

16. It is the changing from one denomination to another in compound quantities. Reduction ascending and descending.

17. Result obtained in addition; first quantity in subtraction; second quantity in subtraction; result in subtraction; first quantity in multiplication; second quantity in multiplication; result in multiplication; Quantity divided in division; given factor in division; second factor in division.

18. The exact time required by the earth to pass around its orbit is measured by the sun. The time as measured by a given point on the earth's surface. The time required for 12 months by the moon or 354 days, 8 hours, and 48 3/5 minutes. The year as measured by a fixed star. 365 days as given in the calendar.

19. At midnight.

20. An abstract number.

21. One composed of factors; One having no factors beside itself and unity; a divisor; a product; it is used either as a divisor or multiple.

22. *Multiply each figure* of the multiplicand *by 6 placing the first result directly under the 6,* carrying as in addition one for ten—and to the left until completed. In like manner use the 2 placing the first result under *the 2 because 2 here represents 20 instead of 2;* continue in precisely the same manner with 5 placing the first result under the 5 *as 5 here is practically 500* and must go two places farther to the left than result under 6. Add the several partial products which are the same as though the multiplicand had been respectively multiplied by 500, 20 and

6, and then the several *products added.* The five principles are in italics.

23. Add two ciphers and divide by 4; add two ciphers and divide by 8; annex two ciphers and divide by 3; annex two ciphers and take 5/8.

24. Remove the decimal point as many places to the left as there are ciphers in the divisor. Cut off the ciphers and as many figures from the dividend. Divide placing the last remainder and remaining figures above the whole divisor for fractional part of quotient.

25. An equal or readily discernible part of a quantity. 2, 2 1/2, 3 1/3, 5, 6 1/4, 8 1/3, 10, 12 1/2, 14 2/7, 16 2/3, 20, 25, 30, 33 1/3, 35, 37 1/2, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 62 1/2, 65, 66 2/3, 70, 75, 80, 85, 87 1/2, 83 1/3, 90, 97 1/2.

26. Into 360 degrees as there are 360° in every circle. From east to west. In mathematical calculations from sunrise to sunrise.

27. Over (360÷24) fifteen degrees of longitude.

28. Add. Subtract.

29. 120°.

30. 5:45 p. m.

31. Integral number is a whole number. See 21.

32. The largest number that will exactly divide them. By the product of all the prime factors common to each, or by dividing one by another, continuing to divide the last divisor by the last remainder until a remainder proved itself the devisor.

33. Answers may differ.

34. It is the process of canceling out equal factors in the dividend and divisor in order to shorten the operation. A fraction is a part of a unit. An improper fraction is a unit so expressed, or any fractional expression greater than a unit. A comp.ex fraction is a fraction divided by another fraction, or number, or vice versa. A compound fraction is a fraction of a fraction. 1/2, 5/4, $\frac{\frac{2}{3}}{4}$, 3/8 of 9/10.

35. Multiplying the numerator or dividing the denominator

multiplies the fraction. Dividing the numerator or multiplying the denominator divides the fraction.

36. The numerator will be the difference between the denominators, and the denominator the product of the denominators. This results from using a common denominator which is the multiple of denominators.

37. It is the reciprocal of unity showing first how often the divisor is contained in one. Yes. 4/5 are to be divided by 7/8. Reduce both to common denominators and we have 22/40÷ 35/40. 35/40 is contained in 33/40 as often as 35 is contained in 32 which=32/35 answer.

38. In common fractions the denominator may be any number and it is always expressed, while in decimals it is always ten or some power of ten and is never expressed but understood.

39. Write as if they were whole numbers, then enumerate from left to right starting with tenths from the decimal point, because decimals decrease in a ten-fold ratio.

40. See 39.

41. Annexing ciphers to the right of a decimal changes its name but does not alter its value. Each cipher prefixed to the left of a decimal divides it by ten therefore prefixing of ciphers decreases the value.

42. In addition and subtraction it is placed directly under the points in the parts used. In multiplication count as many places as there are in both multiplicand and multiplier and so mark the product. In division the excess of decimal places in the dividend over those in the divisor is the guide for marking the quotient. When there is no excess in the dividend annex ciphers until each have the same number of places.

43. Annex ciphers to the numerator and divide by the denominator. Write in the form of a common fraction and reduce to its lowest terms.

44. Vulgar fractions. A decimal obtained from a common fraction in its lowest terms whose denominator is a prime number except 2 and 5. One which has certain figures repeated for a numerator.

45. A simple repetend as $\dot{3}$, $\dot{6}$; One whose figures are just one

less in number than the figure used as the denominator of the common fraction; one whose circulating does not begin until a figure or figures have first been obtained; end at the same place; do not correspond or end together.

46. Ratio is the relation one number bears to another, or the quotient arising from dividing one number by another. Proportion is an equality of ratios. In ratio (2) antecedent and consequent. In proportion at least 4 terms consisting of two antecedents and two consequents; or means and extremes, taking one of each.

47. Three. The two signs of division and the colon.

48. A single ratio as 12 to 4; two or more simple ratios paired together; causes are all the given quantities tending to produce a result; effects are items of a result in proportion.

49. Partnership is the association of two or more persons in business. See Book-keeping 4 and 5.

50. An equal part of stock, usually $100; face value—usually reckoned as 100%; amounts charged stockholders to defray expenses or losses; excitement caused by rapid selling of or dealing in articles; the purchase of a controlling interest or all of any one kind of stock.

51. Per cent is so many hundreths of anything. Percentage is the result of multiplying the base by the rate per cent. Base is that upon which percentage is estimated. Rate is figure indicating how many hundreths or what % is required.

52. Simple interest is interest on the face of a note while annual interest is, in addition to this, interest on interest after it becomes due.

53. The sum loaned or face of a note; principal and interest added together; rate allowed by law; interest on the amount after interest is due and so continued; payments made in part on notes drawing interest.

54. Three. Principal, time and rate.

55. Principal or sum loaned; the sum charged by banks or brokers for cashing paper or buying goods; the sum required to discharge a debt due at sometime in the future; one that is payable to order at a bank or place of deposit so it may be bought or sold.

56. True discount is the difference between the present worth and face of a note. Bank discount is calculated like simple interest on the face of the note.

57. An association of persons having legislative authority to transact business. The carrying out of such authority exemplified in the writ issued to a corporation by the Secretary of State. Sum charged by brokers and others for buying or selling goods. Sum charged by brokers for purchasing stocks and bonds.

58. Fire insurance is risk taken on dwellings or personal property securing against destruction or damage by fire. Marine insurance is insurance on vessels against loss by any obstructions to navigation. Life insurance is insurance guaranteeing the life of a person for a certain time or payment to beneficiaries of a certain sum after death of the insured, or to the person on account of an accident, etc.

59. It is the mathematical estimate of mortality at certain ages as calculated by insurance experts. Table of Rates.

60. From the latest land book and assessors list of personal property is found the valuations as charged; take these, reckon in regular order in each book the State tax, State School tax, county tax, road tax, teachers' tax, building tax, (the latter in districts) to which add poll tax; extend columns prove by footings, transfer to ticket printed for this purpose. In towns and cities there will be some differences as dog tax, etc., and absence of road tax.

61. The sums in each column are based upon the valuation according to a uniform per cent for each column. This rate is for state purposes determined by the legislature; for county and road funds by the County Court; for teachers' and building funds by the board of education; poll tax by the legislature.

62. Government buildings for government officials or for receiving and shipping goods. Landing place of vessels laden with goods. Tonnage is the weight of the ship's cargo.

63. The former is a duty levied on number of gallons, bushels, pounds, casks, etc. The latter is a duty charged on the value of the goods.

64. That the duties must be paid by consignors before storage in custom houses is permitted.

65. Entire weight including boxes, casks, packing, etc.; weight of articles separate and apart from boxes, etc.; allowance made for breakage, for leaks, for packing.

66. When several sums of money are due at different times it is finding an equated time of payment without loss to either debtor or creditor. See Book-keeping 28.

67. The focal date.

68. Alligation medial is finding the average price of each thing or article when several are taken at different prices each. Alligation alternate is balancing differences in prices of articles with an average price in order to determine how many articles or things may be used of a certain value or values without effecting the average.

69. Specie. Any kind of money. Exchange between different parts of the same country. Exchange between foreign countries.

70. See Book-keeping 26.

71. See Book-keeping 19 and 20. A protest is the affidavit made by the holder of a note that it was unpaid when due for the purpose of holding the indorsers responsible for payment. Arbitration is the settlement of bills of exchange.

72. At so much per cwt. in accordance with distance and risk; according to invoice; according to tonnage.

73. The rule in use prior to 1835. Multiply the length by the square of the breadth. It is supplanted by a better rule wherein actual capacity is measured and 100 cu. ft. reckoned as a ton.

74. Involution is the continued product of one factor used a given number of times. Evolution is the process of determining the equal factor when a continued product is given. Root is the method used in such process. Exponent is the figure at the right of a factor indicating the power to which it is to be raised.

75. Because of the suppression of the cipher or ciphers in hundreds or units place in the root, the 3 in each case corre-

sponding to the three additions representing the square units in a face of a cube.

76. (a) A right angle is formed by the junction of a perpendicular with a horizontal line, or it represents one-fourth of a circle, 90°. Any angle larger than this is an obtuse angle while one less is an acute angle. (b) A right-angled triangle is one which contains a right angle. An equilateral triangle is one whose sides are equal. An isosceles triangle is having two sides equal. A scalene triangle is one with no two sides equal.

77. If it be two short sides, add together their squares and extract the square root of the sum; otherwise take the difference of their squares and extract the square root.

78. Eight.

79. In a decimal begin at the point and separate periods to the right. If there be not enough figures for a perfect period annex ciphers. In common fractions extract the root of the numerator and denominator separately, or first reduce to a decimal as preferred.

80. The former is uniform increase or decrease in a quantity by a common difference. The latter is uniform increase or decrease of a quantity by multiplication or division with a certain ratio.

81. One in which each succeeding term is greater than the preceding one. It is just the opposite.

82. It is the number added or subtracted in arithmetical progression. It is the multiple or divisor in geometrical progression. In the former multiply the sum of the extremes by half the number of terms. In the latter multiply the last term by the ratio, subtract the first term, divide by ratio minus one or vice versa for decreasing series.

83. The art of measuring surface. Anything having length. and breadth, or a face. A square is a surface whose sides are equal and whose corners are square. A parallelogram is a plane figure whose opposite sides are parallel. A rectangle is the same except its angles must all be right angles. A trapezoid has only two sides parallel. A pyramid is a figure having one base and whose faces terminate in a vertex. A cone is such a figure except its surface is curved uniformly tapering from base to ver-

tex. A cylinder is a round body of equal diameters and bases.

84. A circle is a plane figure having a circumference every point of which is equally distant from a point within called the center. Radius is half the diameter. The center is the point within equally distant from all points in the circumference. The circumference is the distance or boundary line of the circle. The diameter is a straight line passing from one point in the circumference through the center to another point in the circumference. The tangent is a straight line forming the outside touching the circumference. A chord is the line forming the base of an arc or part of the circle.

85. Multiply the square of the radius by 3.1416. Add the sum and multiply by the altitude. See 77 as to right-angled triangles. For isosceles triangles multiply the base by half the altitude. For other cases add the three sides together. Take the half sum, subtract each side separately, with the half sum and the three remainders from a product; extract the square root.

86. Volume has reference to the capacity of cubical vessels, while solid contents is the actual cubical units contained in solids. No.

87. That upon which a figure rests; the height perpendicularly measured; part left after cutting off the top.

88. The convex surface is the curved surface or surface not including bases, while whole surface includes everything.

89. Measurements of casks, barrels, etc. Add to the head diameter two-thirds of the difference between head and bung diameter or where there is much curvature add 6-10 of the difference.

90. It changes with a common difference representing twice the distance it fell in the first second.

91. It is the ratio between the weight of a body and the weight of a like volume of some other substance used as a standard.

92. It may be an hour, a day, or one year; pound or gram; a square unit; yard or meter, mile or kilometer; the dollar.

93. Sir John Napier, a British mathematician.

94. But very little.

95. Solution means the consecutive order of processes used in solving a problem. When given mentally it is analysis; when written, it is the operation.

96. Multiplying a whole number by a fraction, the same as finding the percentage of a number. Multiplying a fraction by a fraction is the same as finding percentage of percentage or much like commercial discount. Division is similar to finding the base, when rate and percentage are given. In all the four cases of percentage striking resemblances are found to problems in fractions.

97. Square the five, add one to the remaining quantity in the multiplier and proceed with the other figures to the left of each five.

98. Add to ten, make a dot, drop the ten, carrying odd units. When column is completed count the dots to ascertain number to be carried to next column on left.

99. The largest possible square that can be drawn inside a circle.

100. Circumference is used only in circles, balls and globes, while perimeter is the distance measured around all kinds of other figures.

101. In the reduction of fractions the process is generally to lowest terms and no tables are required, which is not true of compound numbers where also additions are sometimes necessary as the work proceeds.

102. 4 T. 1 cwt. 99 lbs.

103. 220 bu. at 1s=220s.
220 bu. at 4s=880s.
220 bu. at 6d=110s.
220 bu. at 1d= 18s, 4d.
220 bu. at 4s 7d=1008s 4d.
=£50 8s and 4d.

104. Twelve minutes past 8 a. m.

105. 173 days, 14 hrs. and 40 mins.

106. 13.21 and 29 respectively.

107. Use cancellation, 27.

108. Multiply numerators together for a new numerator and

do the same with denominators because there are no factors for cancellation. 1-240.

109. $\frac{45}{60}$, $\frac{40}{60}$, $\frac{48}{60}$. Find L. C. M. of denominators divide it by each denominator, multiplying by numerators in respective order.

110. Add numerators as they have a common denominator. 14-5=2 4-5.

111. 9-112 Cancel equal factors in opposite terms anywhere and proceed as in 108.

112. A, 40. B, 60. C, 20.

113. 40 weeks.

114. $\frac{431799}{602680}$ and $\frac{169295}{602680}$.

115. 165.

116. 80 ft.

117. 35.0000009.

118. 115. 0168.

119. 2393157.

120. .03852+.

121. .565217+, .60869+, .65217+, .69565+, .73913+, 7826+, .82608+, .86956+, .91304+, .95652+.

122. $4320.

123. 28° and 30′.

124. 441.15; 430.31.

125. The latter.

126. $10.66 2-3.

127. The former.

128. $1505.28.

129. 4 horses. 3 oxen, 1 cow, 6 sheep and 4 hogs.

130. £=$3.613+.

131. 40%.

132. 1 A. 89.6 sq. rds.

133. $4\frac{2}{5}$ nearly.

134. (a) DCCCCXCIX or CMXCIX.
(b) 2,002,002.0002.
(c) Seven hundred and seven hundred-thousandths.
(d) Three hundred one and thirty-six forty-firsts.

135. 53.21.

136. 99, 110, 231.
137. (a) MMCCCXLIX.
(b) 3044.
(c) 50,003,009.
(d) Eight hundred four ten-thousandths.
(e) Twenty-nine four hundred and firsts.
138. (a) 19 or 1.
(b) 30.
(c) 7 and 6-11.
139. 77-5625.
140. 107-660.
141. $537.
142. 10. 34 a. m. same day.
143. 12-3%.
144. $600.
145. $47.25.
146. 33.47 rds.
147. $26.18.
148. $37.69.
149. 283 sq. in.
150. 39.07 in.
151. $270.90.
152. 6125.
153. 20 $\frac{4}{11}$ thousand.
154. 28,424.
155. $2.20.
156. 8 hrs.
157. 11 bu. and 20 lbs.
158. 254 lbs.
159. $2.36.
160. 14 min. nearly.
161. 1 hr. and 28 min.
162. He makes $1095.
163. 100 and 180.
164. $2953.13.
165. $30,400.
166. Cotton $3120. Sugar $2700.

167. $169.25.

168. 12 7-16 A. nearly.

169. $540.

170. $7.

171. Imagine one of the sides of the room to be turned down, as if upon hinges, until it is in the same plane with the floor. The side and floor of the room will form a rectangle 80 feet long and (35+25=60) feet wide. The diagonal—$\sqrt{6400}$ $+\sqrt{3600}$=100 ft. Ans.

172. This would form a right-angled triangle, the hypothenuse and height of which would be 100 feet, and the base 80 feet. 100^2=10000; 80^2=6400; 10000—6400=3600; 3600÷200=18 feet. Ans.

173. In 1 hour the sun passes over 15 degrees; 40 minutes equals 2-3 hours; 2-3 of 15 degrees equals 10 degrees; 10 degrees plus 15 degrees equals 25 degrees: distance between starting points; A travels East; B, West.

174. $1,800 minus $720 equals $1,080; interest for three years; let 100 per cent equal principal; since the interest for three years at 6 per cent equals $1,080; then the interest for 1 year at 6 per cent equals $360; and the interest for 1 year at 1 per cent equals $60; hence 10 per cent equals $6,000, principal; $720 divided by $360 equals 2, time of loan.

GRAMMAR.

(QUESTIONS.)

1. From what is the word language derived?
2. Mention three meanings of the word.
3. State three theories of the origin of language.
4. How many words are in our language?
5. What part of these are Saxon? Latin?
6. Why is the English language called our mother tongue?
7. Define English grammar.
8. Name and define all parts of speech, and give example of each.
9. What is a sentence?

10. Name and define the different kind of sentences as to form, and also as to use.

11. What is analysis? Synthesis?

12. What is meant by principal and subordinate clauses? What are principal and subordinate elements in a sentence?

13. What is case? Name and define each.

14. Name and define kinds of nouns, pronouns.

15. (a) What is inflection of nouns and pronouns called? (b) adjectives and adverbs? (c) verbs?

16. What is a relative pronoun? Give example.

17. What kind of a clause does a relative pronoun always introduce?

18. Illustrate the difference between prepositions and adverbs by using the same word as each part of speech.

19. In the same manner, show the difference between adjectives and adverbs.

20. In how many and in what ways may gender be distinguished.

21. Form the plural of the following nouns: survey, loaf, goose, mermaid, memorandum, fungus, man-of-war.

22. Define and illustrate infinitives and participles.

23. What analogy do you observe in reference to infinitives, participles, relative pronouns, and conjunctive adverbs?

24. Should a word of any kind be inserted between the infinitive and its sign?

25. What different names have the classes of verbs? Adverbs?

26. Name and define the tenses.

27. What is meant by preterit and pluperfect tenses? Strong and weak verbs?

28. What is meant by the cognate object?

29. Explain and illustrate definitely all the different ways in which a noun or pronoun may be in the objective case.

30. What is the difference in meaning between a question of style and a question of grammar?

31. How can you distinguish between the subjunctive and indicative mode?

32. Name and use correctly in sentences the distributive pronominal adjectives.

33. Explain the use of *it* in the sentences: It is a fine day; "Come and trip it on the green."

34. Illustrate the different uses of *what* explaining the meaning in each case.

35. Name the auxiliaries used in the English language.

36. Define indicative, subjunctive, potential and imperative modes.

37. What is the difference between, "I write", and "I do write"? "If I was" and "If I were"? "I feel bad." "I feel badly"?

38. What is an adverbial phrase? A complex preposition? Give example.

39. What is meant by arrangement of elements?

40. What is a departure from the Natural order called?

41. What are independent elements?

42. Into what three classes are elements divided? Define each.

43. What is the difference between a logical subject and a grammatical subject?

44. What is a complex element?

45. What may a cómplex adjective element be?

46. How many and what different kinds of phrases according to use? To form? To function?

47. Classify clauses.

48. What is ellipsis, and how may it be used advantageously in the simple sentence?

49. What is abridgment? illustrate.

50. What is enallage? pleonasm?

51. What is meant by normal, abnormal and idiomatic uses of a word?

52. Define figure of speech, figure of etymology, figure of syntax, rhetoric.

53. Illustrate five figures of etymology.

54. Define and give an example of simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, synedoche, metonomy, hyperbole, climax, irony, sarcasm, inneundo, alliteration.

55. Define and illustrate different marks of punctuation.

56. What is prosody?

57. What is verse? Versification? Rhyme? Perfect rhyme? Single rhyme? Distich rhyme?

58. What is a foot in poetry? two feet, three feet, four feet, five feet, and six feet?

59. What is accent, iambus, trochee, spondee, pyrrhic, anapest, dactyl, amphibrach.

60. What is the difference between a final and caesural pause?

61. Distinguish between common meter, short meter, long meter as used in church hymns.

62. What is a sonnet?

63. What is meant by poetic license?

64. What is scanning?

65. What is a diagram? What is its object?

66. What is the difference between the direct and indirect objects?

67. What is an expletive, and what two words are used as such?

68. What is a word of euphony?

69. What is meant by substantive phrase? Objective complement?

70. What is the connective of a phrase?

71. What is a separable radical?

72. Give the order of parsing a verb.

73. Define a verbal noun.

74. Apply gender to the following words: parent, cousin, actor, sun, lion, governess, bird, child.

75. Write the plural of lynx, gas, ignis fatuus, vertex, armful, Miss Smith, stratum, genus.

76. Give the singular of tongs, vespers, literati, scissors.

77. In the sentence, "John is my enemy; but he is a friend of my friend;" does the word *"mine"* mean *my friend?*

78. What is the difference between antecedent and subsequent?

79. Parse *as, such* and *than* in the sentences: "Such as I have give I unto thee." "We have more than beast could wish."

80. Analyze and parse: That that that that little fellow mentioned is such a troublesome that that it might be called a mischievous little that.

81. Define epic poetry.

82. What is didactic poetry?

83. Define lyric poetry.

84. What is a charade?

85. What is an epitaph? elegiac?

86. What is a madrigal? A ballad?

87. Is it true that verbs agree with their subjects in person and number?

88. What parts of speech are connectives?

89. When should the superlative degree of adjectives be used?

90. Parse words in italics: *My book* is new; *John's* is old; *Mine* is little used; but *yours* is soiled.

91. What is an adjective pronoun?

92. When should we use *who? which? that?*

93. Compare following adjectives: after, top, round, able, good, three, loving, little.

94. After what verbs is the sign *to* of the infinitive omitted?

95. What is meant by the strengthened copula? Illustrate.

96. What is meant by the paradigm of a verb?

97. Analyze and parse: "Methinks it was Clarence."

98. Diagram nos. 13, 25, 28, 33, Harvey's New Grammar, pp. 164-166.

99. Diagram nos. 22 and 24 p. 169 same book.

100. Nos. 10 & 12 p. 185 same book.

101. Nos. 18, p. 197; 27 and 30 and 32 p. 205.

102. Nos. 55, 59, 61. pp. 235 and 236.

103. Nos. 16 p. 124; 12 p. 186 Mother Tongue.

104. No. 216 p. 272 Metcalf's Grammar.

105. No. 25 p. 272. Same book.

106. Diagram:—" It is a delightful task to rear the tender thought to shoot, to live for those we love and to do the best we can under all circumstances, at all times, in all places."

1 When the mariner has been tossed for many days, in thick

2 weather, and on an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself
3 of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the sun,
4 to take his latitude, and ascertain how far the elements have
5 driven him from his true course. Let us imitate this pru-
6 dence, and, before we float farther on the waves of this de-
7 bate, refer to the point from which we departed, that we may
8 at least be able to conjecture where we now are.—*Daniel*
9 *Webster's reply to Hayne.*

The next eight questions refer to the above selection:

107. Classify the following clauses according to note 1: (a) *He avails* (line 2); (b) *Elements have driven* (line 4-5); (c) *Let us imitate* (line 5); (d) *We departed* (line 7); (e) *We are* (line 8).

108. Give three modifiers of (a) *has been tossed* (line 1); (b) three modifiers of *refer* (line 7).

109. Select three infinitives, and give the syntax of each.

110. Give the mode and tense of each of the following verbs: (a) *has been tossed* (line 1); (b) *let* (line 5); (c) *refer* (line 7); (d) *departed* (line 7); (e) *may be* (line 7-8).

111. Select (a) two adjective phrases: (b) three adverbial phrases.

112. Parse (a) *when* (line 1); (b) *of* (line 3).

113. Give the syntax of (a) *glance* (line 3); (b) *him* (line 5); (c) *which* (line 7).

114. Select an adverb in (a) the positive degree; (b) the comparative degree. Select an adjective in (c) the positive degree; (d) the superlative degree.

115. Write a sentence containing a participle used as (a) a noun; (b) an adjective.

116. Name three conjunctions which are used to connect clauses of equal rank. Give an example of the use of one of them.

GRAMMAR—(ANSWERS.)

1. The word language is derived from the Latin *lingua,* meaning tongue. It therefore primarily means expressions of thought by the tongue.

2. Language proper, however, is thought communicated by (1) gestures, (2) signals and signs and (3) articulate speech.

3. (1) Divine revelation; (2) Human origin; (3) Both human and divine.

4. More than 100,000, yet best speakers and writers use only four or five thousand.

5. About 60% Saxon, 30% Latin and Norman—French (which is from a Latin basis). 10% would include all other foreign languages.

6. Because it is the language of our forefathers and the language taught children by the mother.

7. It teaches us how to speak and write the English language correctly.

8. A noun is a name. A pronoun stands for a noun.
A verb is a word expressing action, being or state.
An adjective modifies a noun or pronoun.
A participle is a word derived from a verb taking properties of the adjective or noun.
An adverb modifies a verb, adjective, participle or other adverb.
A preposition is a word used to show relation between words.
A conjunction is a word used to connect words, phrases and clauses.
An interjection is a word used to denote some sudden or strong emotion.

9. A group of words making complete sense.

10. (a) *Simple Sentences* express single thoughts; *A Complex Sentence* is one some element of which contains a subject and predicate; A *Compound Sentence* contains two or more simple or complex sentences connected by co-ordinate conjunctions.

(b) A *Declarative Sentence* makes a statement.
An *Imperative Sentence* expresses a command, exhortation or entreaty.
An *Interrogative Sentence* asks a question.
An *Exclamatory Sentence* expresses emotion.

11. Analysis is the separation of a sentence into its elements. Synthesis is the art of constructing or building sentences.

12. Principal clauses are main clauses—those which make complete sense when standing alone. Subordinate clauses are those modifying or depending upon some element of the principal clause. The principal elements of a sentence are subject and predicate because of their importance; subordinate elements, modifiers of these as objective, adjective, and adverbial elements.

13 Case is the relation of a noun or pronoun to other words.
(1) The use of a noun or pronoun independently is said to be in the nominative-absolute case.
(2) A noun or pronoun used as the subject or predicate is in the nominative case.
(3) A noun or pronoun used to limit another, denoting a different person or thing is in the possessive case.
(4) A noun or pronoun used as the object of a verb. participle, or preposition or without a special governing word is in the objective case.

14. (a) Common, denoting class or kind of objects. Proper, name of a particular person, place, people or thing.
(b) Personal, those which show by their form whether they are first, second or third person. Interrogative, those used in asking questions. Relative, used to represent a preceding word, phrase or clause to which it joins a modifying clause.

15 (a) Declension. (b) Comparison. (c) Conjugation.

16. It represents a preceding word, phrase or clause called its antecedent to which it joins a limiting clause.
He is the man *whom* you saw.
This is the child *that* was lost.

17. An adjective clause.

18. I saw John the day *before*. (adv.)
He ran *before* me. (prep.)
Mr. Jones is *in* town. (prep.)
Come *in*. (adv.)

19. That is the *right* plan. (adj.)
He does not play *right*. (adv.)

You speak too *low*.

His voice is *low*.

20 Three ways. Use of different words, different terminations and prefixes or suffixes.

21. Surveys, loaves, geese, mermaids, memoranda, fungi, men-of-war.

22. An infinitive is a verb form (with *to* expressed or understood) that is free from the limitations of person and number.

See No. 8. *To see* the boy playing is pleasant. The man *finding* his book went on board the steamer.

23. They each perform a double purpose in the sentence.

24. No.

25. (a) Regular and irregular; strong and weak.

Transitive, intransitive and copulative.

(b) Time, place, cause, manner and degree and modal adverbs.

26. The present tense denotes present time.

The past tense denotes past time.

The future tense denotes future time.

The present perfect denotes an action past but connected with present time.

The past perfect tense denotes an act ended or completed before a certain past time.

The future perfect tense denotes an action finished before a certain future time as represented by the principal verb.

27. Present perfect, and past perfect, respectively. Irregular and regular verbs.

28. Sometimes an intransitive verb takes an object after it whose meaning closely resembles that of the verb.

29. (1) As the object of a verb. (2) object of a participle. (3) object of an infinitive. (4) subject of an infinitive in an objective clause. (5) object of a preposition. (6) by apposition. (7) used adverbially.

30. Language properly used is *grammatical* but it must be, also, clear, forcible and in good taste to constitute *style*.

31. By the meaning or noticing that the subjunctive requires a plural verb with a singular subject.

32. *Each* of us should go. *Every* soldier carried a gun. I do not like *either* one of them. I will go *neither* way.

33. In the first sentence it is in the nominative without referring to any antecedent. In the latter, in the objective case for euphony alone.

34. (1) Relative pronoun, "Tell me what to do."
(2) Interrogative, "What is his name?"
(3) Adjective, "*What* boat is that?"
(4) Adverb, "*What* with mutton chops, *what* with steak, we managed to secure enough meats for supper."
(5) Interjection, "What! does he seem a monster."

35. Do, be, have, shall, will, may, can, must.

36. The *indicative mode* is the most commonly used; the *subjunctive* expresses doubt, wish, hope, supposition or future contingency; the *potential,* duty, necessity; *imperative,* power, liberty, liability, exhortation, permission.

37. "I write" is the ordinary form of the verb.
"I do write" is the emphatic form of the verb.
"If I was," verb in indicative mode.
"If I were", verb in subjunctive mode.
"I feel bad", bad is a predicate adjective.
"I feel badly", badly is an adverb modifying feel.

38. It may be an infinitive or a preposition and its subject modifying an adverb, adjective, participle or adverb. Two or more prepositions used to show one and the same relation. We live *to be* useful. They live *in a flat.* Come *from behind* the door.

39. The correct *placing* of the parts of a sentence.

40. Inverted order.

41. Elements not forming a part of either principal or subordinate propositions, but used parenthetically.

42. Words, modifiers consisting of one word each.

Phrases, (See 38) may however modify a noun or other parts of speech.

Clauses, elements which of themselves contain a subject and predicate.

43. The grammatical subject is the simple subject or subject without modifiers and the logical subject includes all modifiers.

44. An element—one of whose parts contains a clause; or an element containing a leading element called the basis.

45. (1) An adjective limited by an adverb.

(2) A participle with all the modifiers of a verb.

(3) A noun or pronoun with modifiers.

(4) A phrase with modifiers.

(5) A clause some part of which is modified by another clause.

46. (a) Subject, predicate, adverbial, absolute or independent.

(b) Prepositional, infinitive, participial.

(c) Agency, limit of motion, place, instrument or means of accompaniment.

47. Subject, predicate, adjective, objective and adverbial, according to use. As to function: Of time, place, manner, degree, cause, purpose, result, condition, concession.

48. It is the omission of a word or words in a sentence. In the contraction of sentences where the meaning is ambiguous.

49. It is the substitution of an equivalent expression for an entire proposition: As "I believe him to be an honest man." "I believe he is honest."

50. Enallage is the use of one part of speech or form for another "We" for I, etc. Pleonasm is a redundancy of words.

51. Normal use is the most common or ordinary use of a word. The abnormal use is a peculiar use, such as an adjective for an adverb and so forth. The idiomatic use is the polite or elegant use which by custom becomes apposite.

52. Any departure from regular form and includes (1) figures of etymology, (2) syntax, (3) and rhetoric which are departures from *usual form of a word, usual construction of words,* and *literal sense of meaning,* in respective order.

53. Apheresis—'gainst for against.

Prosthesis—beloved for loved.

Syncope—o'er for over.

Tmesis—*How* high *soever* for *Howsoever* high.

Syneresis—Can't for cannot.

54. First six are answered in Reading.

Hyperbole is an exaggeration of meaning as, "He slew thousands in the fight." Climax is a rise, step by step in importance.

As, "He is a vagrant, an idler, a liar, a wretch."

Irony is speaking by contraries as, "You are a nice fellow."

Sarcasm is reproachful or scornful expression as, "I would weep if I were you."

Innuendo is a covert suggestion of an implied expression as, "He is my friend because he advertises my accomplishments."

Alliteration is the use of words beginning with the same letter.

"The traveling toper traveled towards the turnpike."

55. Comma (,) denotes slightest degree of separation.

Semicolon (;) a greater separation. Colon (:) is used before explanatory remarks or enumeration of particulars. The period (.) is the greatest degree of separation. Interrogation (?) after questions. Exclamation point is used after emotional expressions. Dash (—) indicates a sudden break, pause or change in meaning. Curves ( ), Brackets [ ] and Braces { } are used for parenthetical expressions.

56. It treats of quantity, of syllables, accents and versification.

57. Verse is a line consisting of a certain number of accented and unaccented syllables. Versification is the art of metrical composition. Rhyme is a correspondence of sounds in last syllables of two or more lines. An accented syllable standing alone. Two lines rhyming together is a distich.

58. Accent in a portion of a line according to rhythmical form; monometer, dimeter, trimeter, tetrameter, pentameter, hexameter.

59. Stress of voice on certain syllable of a foot.

An unaccented followed by an accented syllable. An accented followed by an unaccented syllable. Two accented sylla-

bles together in a foot. Two unaccented syllables together in a foot.

Two unaccented syllables followed by an accented syllable.

One accented syllable followed by two unaccented syllables.

One unaccented syllable followed by two accented syllables.

60. A long or accented syllable used as one foot requires a pause and in the Caesura, it may come in the middle of a line or anywhere, whereas a final pause never occurs before the end of a line.

61. Common consists of four iambic lines, first and third tetrameter, other two trimeter; Short, consists of same lines except the third is tetrameter and other trimeter; Long meter is four lines each of which are iambic lines.

62. A poem of fourteen iambic lines.

63. The use of one part of speech for another; ancient or obsolete words, and the like to harmonize the rhyme.

64. It is the analysis of metrical composition.

65. A picture of a sentence. To more clearly illustrate the analysis of the thought.

66. The direct object is the principal or main object, while the indirect object is that to or for which anything is done.

67. A word that adds nothing to the sense. *It* and *there.*

68. One having an agreeable sound to the ear.

69. One used as subject or predicate of a sentence or like a noun.

Words used to complete the object, making it a phrase or clause.

70. Usually a preposition, though a participle or a sign *to* of the infinitive may be so considered.

71. One, each word of which may be parsed separately.

72. (1) Name the verb. (2) Regular or irregular. (3) Give its parts. (4) Transitive, intransitive, or copulative. (5) Voice. (6) Mode. (7) Tense. (8) Inflect tense. (9) person or number. (10) Construction.

73. A word derived from a verb used as a noun.

74. Parent and cousin, bird and child, common gender; actor, sun, lion, masculine gender; governess is feminine gender.

75. Lynxes, gases, ignis-fatui, vertices, armfuls, Misses Smith or Miss Smiths, strata, genii.

76. Literatum, others have no singular.

77. It does not.

78. The antecedent is the representative of personal and relative pronouns and usually precedes them, whereas the subsequent is that for which an interrogative pronoun stands and it usually follows it.

79. Such is an adjective used as a noun, common, neuter gender, third person, plural number, objective case, object of transitive verb *give*. As a relative pronoun, its antecedent is such objective case, object of *have*. Than is a relative pronoun, antecedent *more,* meaning more things, neuter gender, third person, plural number, objective case, object of *could wish*. Some authors would prefer making it a subordinate conjunction connecting the clause to *more*. This would make *could wish* intransitive.

80. It is a complex declarative sentence. Principal proposition is That that is such a troublesome that. Subordinate clauses are That that little fellow mentioned and "that, etc." the other one.

That is the subject *is* the copula, *that,* the predicate.

The subject is modified by *that* an adjective element, and by the adjective clause previously mentioned. The predicate is limited by *such a* and *troublesome* both adjective elements and by the rest of the sentence an adjective clause.

In the first clause *fellow* is the subject, limited by *that* and *little* adjective elements, *mentioned,* the predicate is limited by *that* an objective element.

In second clause *that* an introductory conjunction introduces subordinate clause, *it* is the subject, *might be called,* predicate modified by *that* an adjective element, and *that a,* mischievous and *little,* adjective elements.

As they come in the sentence: 1. is an adjective belonging to

that; 2. is a noun common, neuter gender, third person, singular number, nominative case, used as subject of *is;* 4. is an adjective limiting *fellow;* 3. is a relative pronoun, objective after *mentioned;* 5. is a predicate noun; 6. a subordinate conjunction; 7. a noun in the objective after called.

81. Poetry whose sentiment conforms to some hero.

82. Poetry intended for instruction.

83. Musical poetry such as teach love of country or sexual love.

84. A kind of riddle in which each syllable, as well as the entire word, expresses an enigma.

85. Inscription for a monument or closing of an elegy in verse. An elegiac is a lengthy poem commemorative of a funeral.

86. An elaborate song in parts. A simple popular song.

87. Practically they do but, theoretically, they sometimes do not.

88. Relative pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, conjunctive adverbs, participles, infinitives and nouns in apposition.

89. When three or more things only are compared.

90. Book is a common noun, neuter gender, third person, singular number, Nom. case, subject of *is. John's*=John's book. Proper noun, masculine gender, third person, singular number, possessive case, possessing *book* understood. *Mine*=my book, *my* is a personal pronoun, antecedent person speaking, gender indeterminate, first person, singular, possessive, possessing book. Yours=your book. Same except, second person. *Soiled* is a predicate adjective limiting book.

91. An adjective used for a noun as, "These are nice peaches."

92. To represent persons; things and both persons and things, respectively.

93. Good, better, best; loving, more loving, most loving; little, less, least; able, more able, most able. Others do not admit of comparison.

94. Bid, dare, feel, hear, help, let, make, need, see, and rarely others.

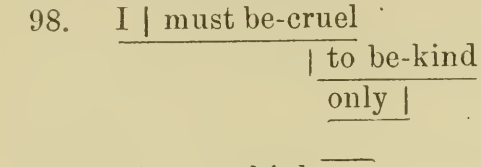
95. When the copula is followed by infinitive of the verb

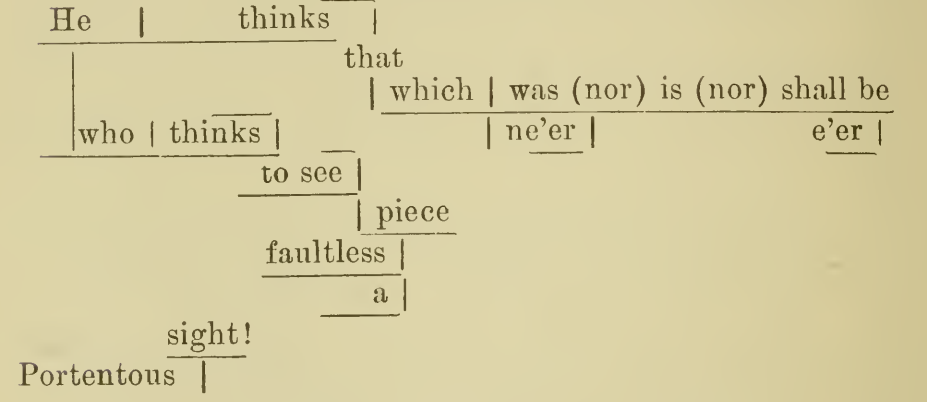
to be or some other copulative verb, the entire expression is so termed. "The boys *seem to appear* anxious for work."

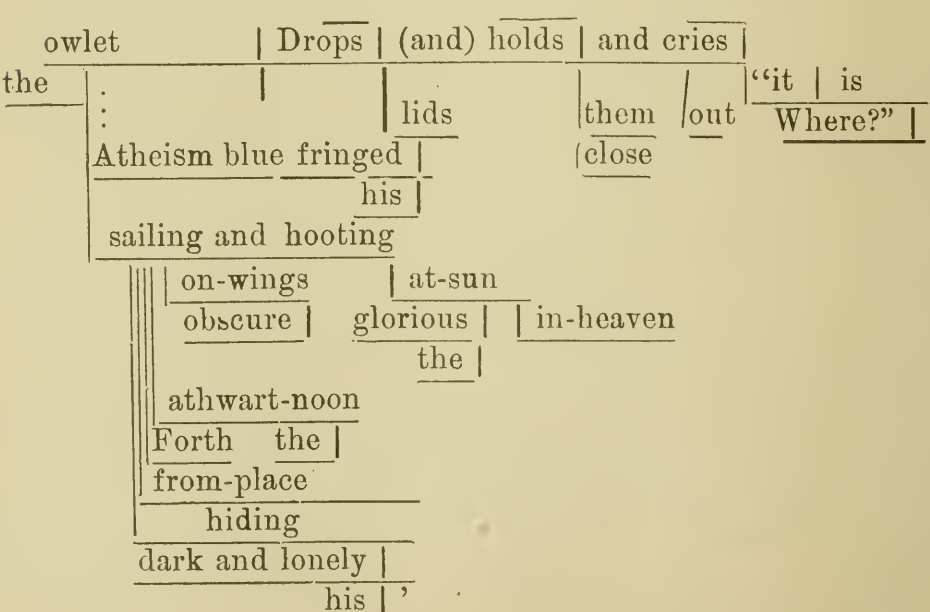
96. Its synopsis.

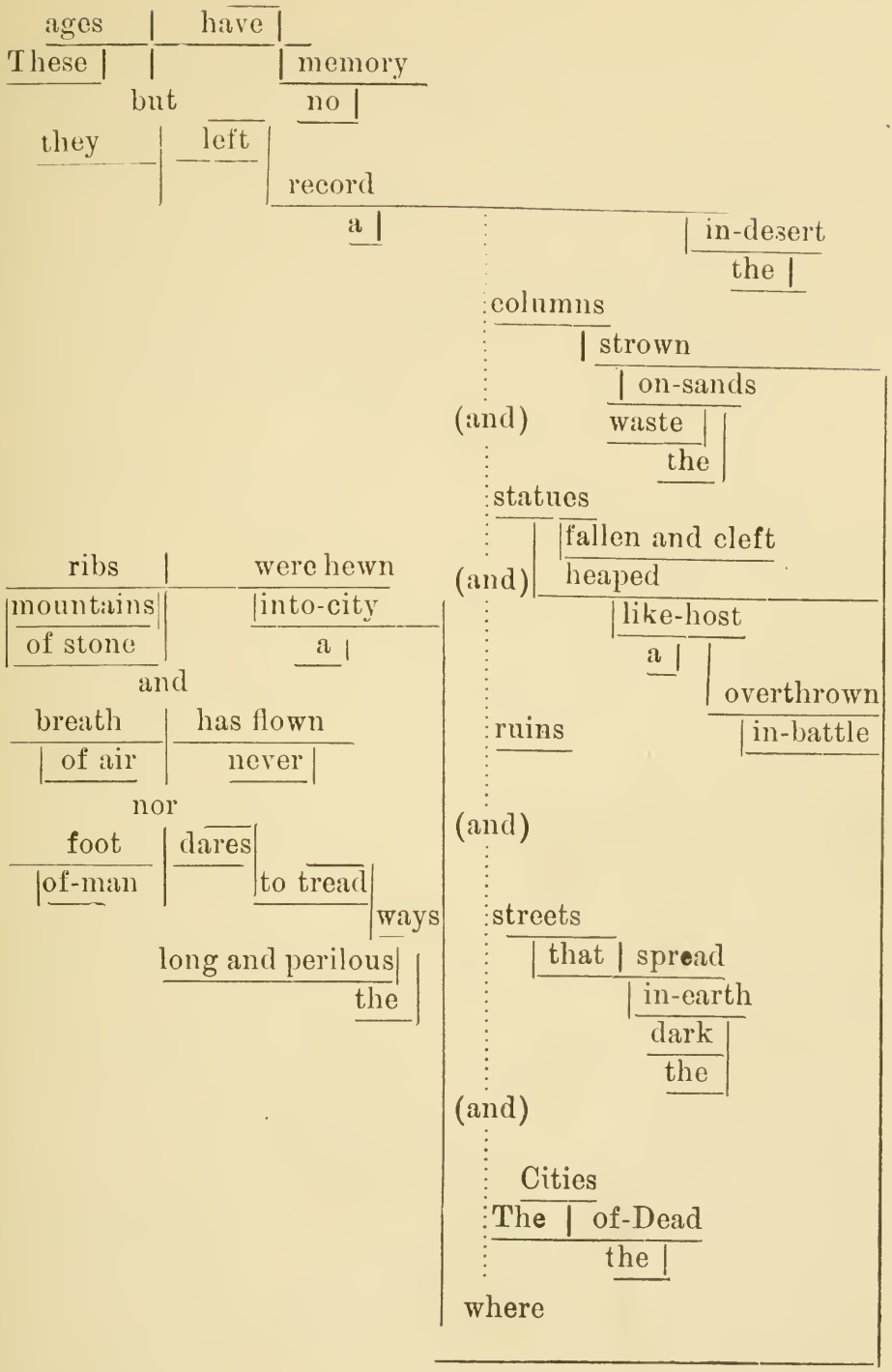
97. Mehtinks is a unipersonal verb,="I think," hence the sentence is complex, declarative. In the principal proposition, *I* is the subject; think is the predicate, modified by the objective clause "It was Clarence" of which *it* is subject, was, the copula and Clarence, the predicate.

98.

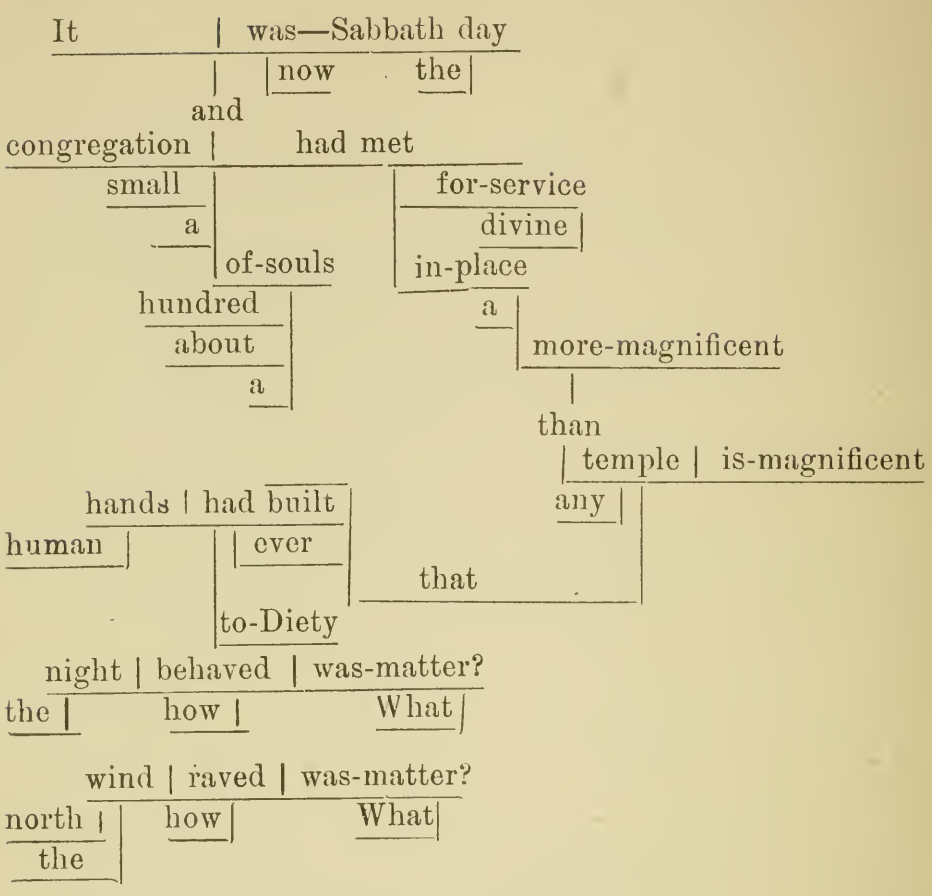




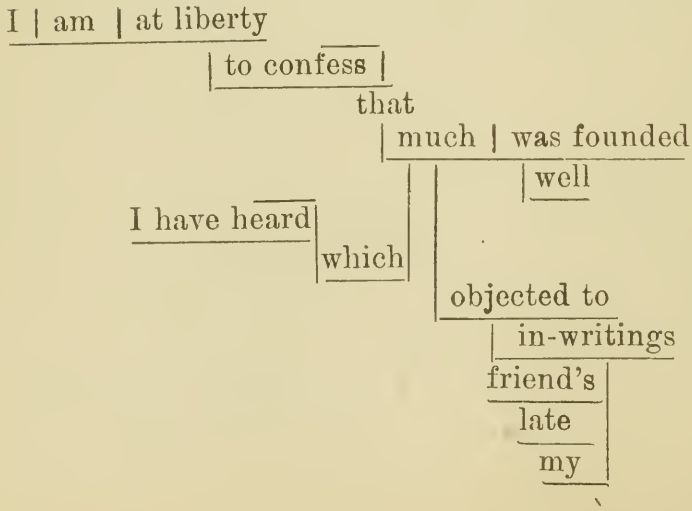


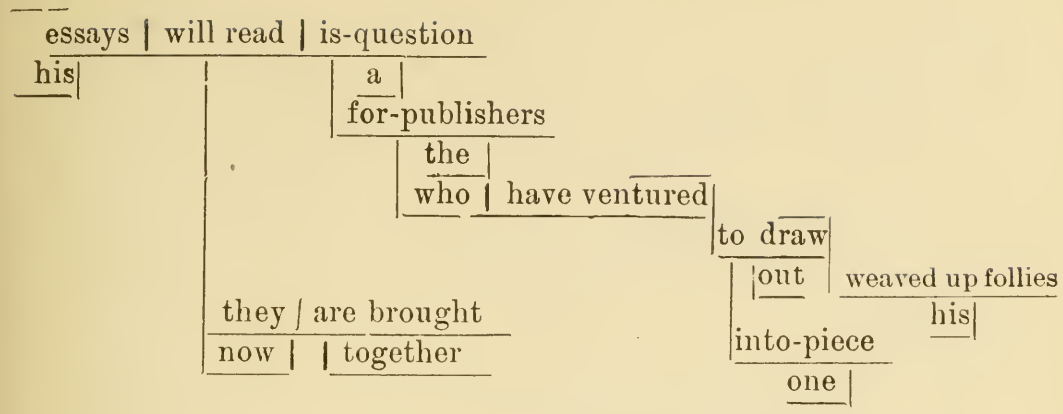

ages
have
These
memory
but
no
they
left
record
a
in-desert
the
columns
strown
on-sands
(and)
waste
the
statues
fallen and cleft
(and)
heaped
like-host
a
overthrown
ruins
in-battle
ribs
were hewn
mountains
into-city
of stone
a
and
breath
has flown
of air
never
nor
foot
dares
of-man
to tread
ways
long and perilous
the
(and)
streets
that
spread
in-earth
dark
the
(and)
Cities
The
of-Dead
the
where

99.

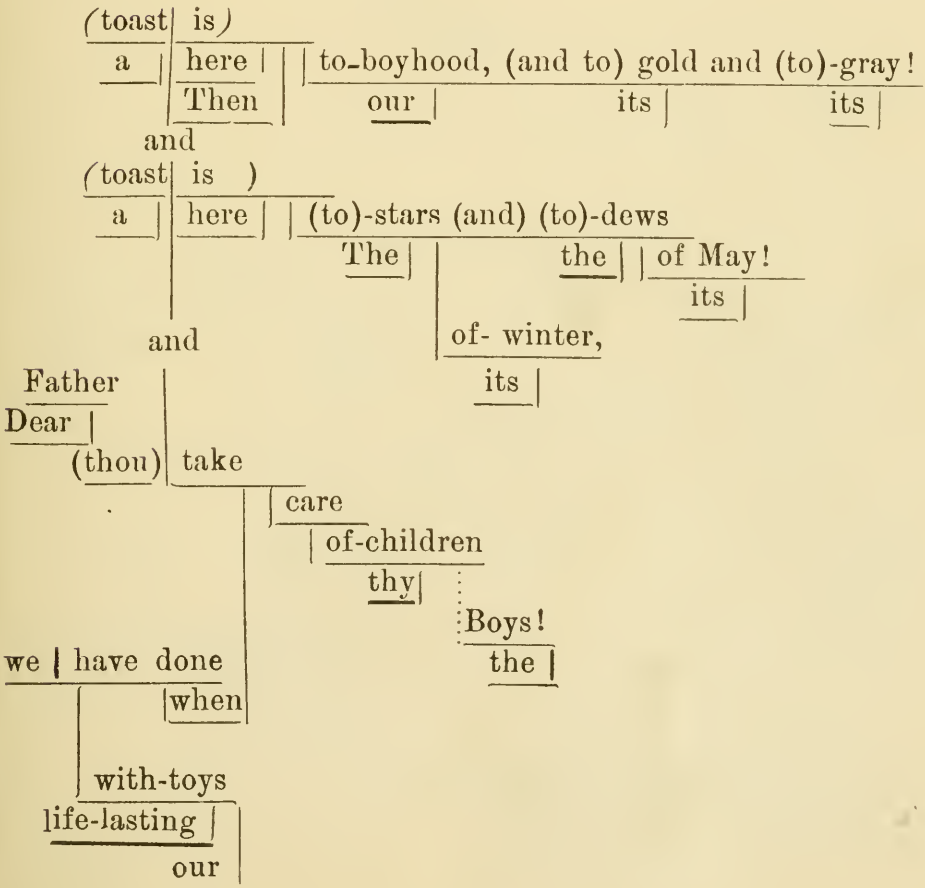

It | was—Sabbath day
now the
and
congregation | had met
small
a
of-souls
hundred
about
a
for-service
divine
in-place
a
more-magnificent
than
temple | is-magnificent
any
hands | had built
human
ever
to-Diety
that
night | behaved | was-matter?
the
how
What
wind | raved | was-matter?
north
the
how
What

100.

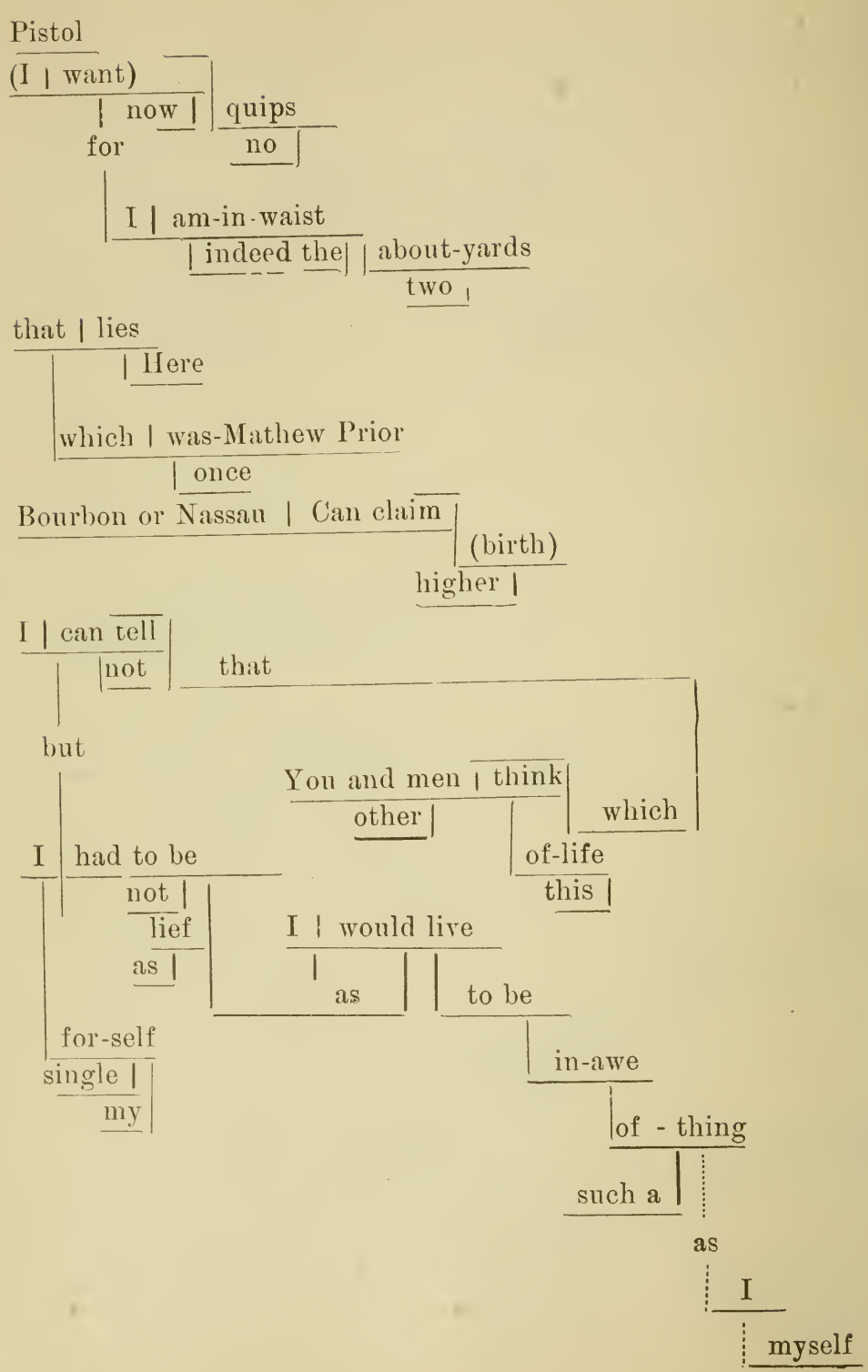

I | am | at liberty
to confess
that
much | was founded
well
I have heard
which
objected to
in-writings
friend's
late
my


How
essays | will read | is-question
his
a
for-publishers
the
who | have ventured
to draw
out
weaved up follies
his
they | are brought
now | together
into-piece
one

101.


(toast | is)
a
here | Then
to-boyhood, (and to) gold and (to)-gray!
our | its | its
and
(toast | is)
a
here
(to)-stars (and) (to)-dews
The | the | of May!
its
and
of- winter,
its
Father Dear | (thou)
take
care
of-children
thy
Boys!
the
we | have done
when
with-toys
life-lasting
our

102.


Pistol
(I | want)
| now |
for
quips
no
I | am-in-waist
| indeed the |
about-yards
two
that | lies
| Here
which | was-Mathew Prior
| once
Bourbon or Nassau | Can claim
(birth)
higher |
I | can tell
|not
that
but
You and men | think
other |
which
I
had to be
not |
lief
as |
of-life
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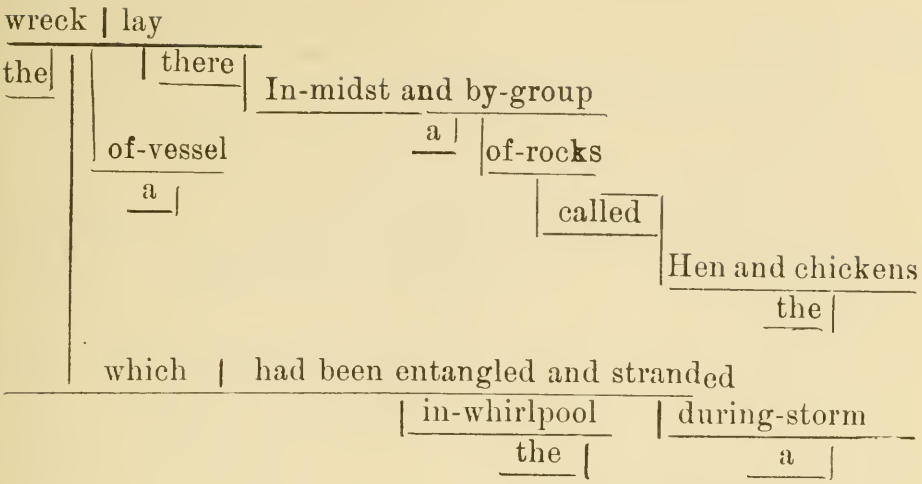
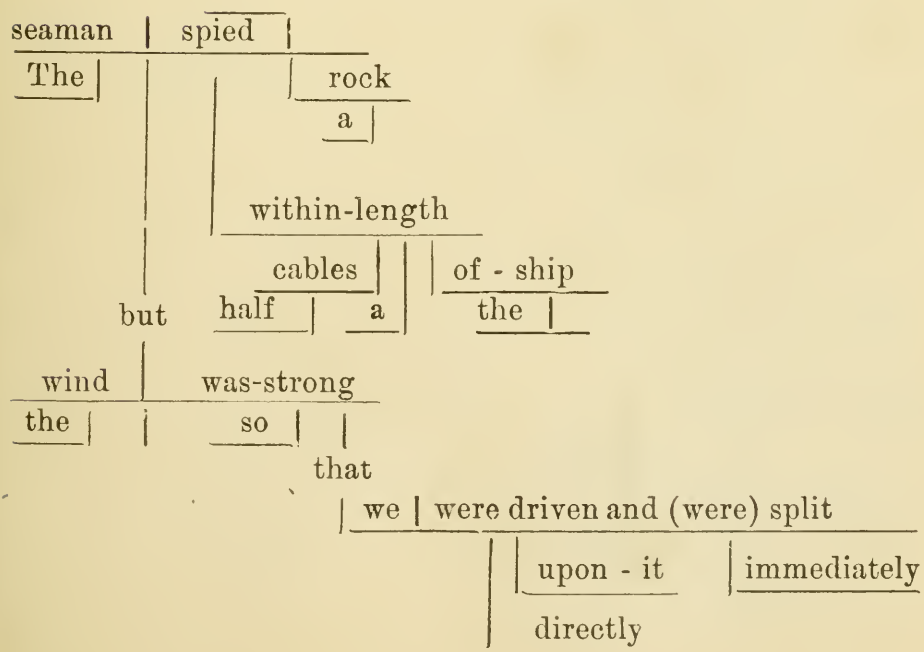
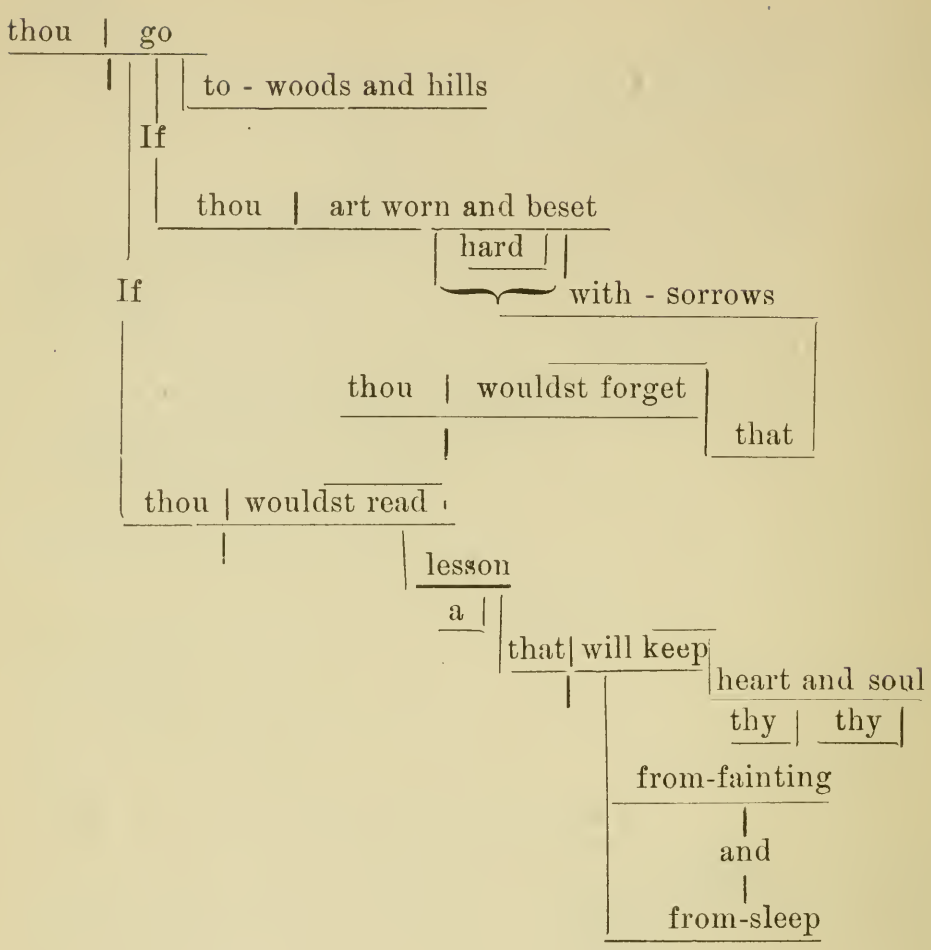
I | would live
as
to be
for-self
single |
my
in-awe
of - thing
such a
as
I
myself

103.

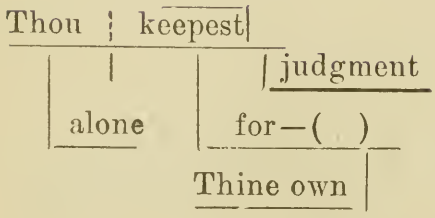

wreck | lay
the | | | there | In-midst and by-group
of-vessel a | of-rocks
a | called
Hen and chickens
the |
which | had been entangled and stranded
in-whirlpool | during-storm
the | a |

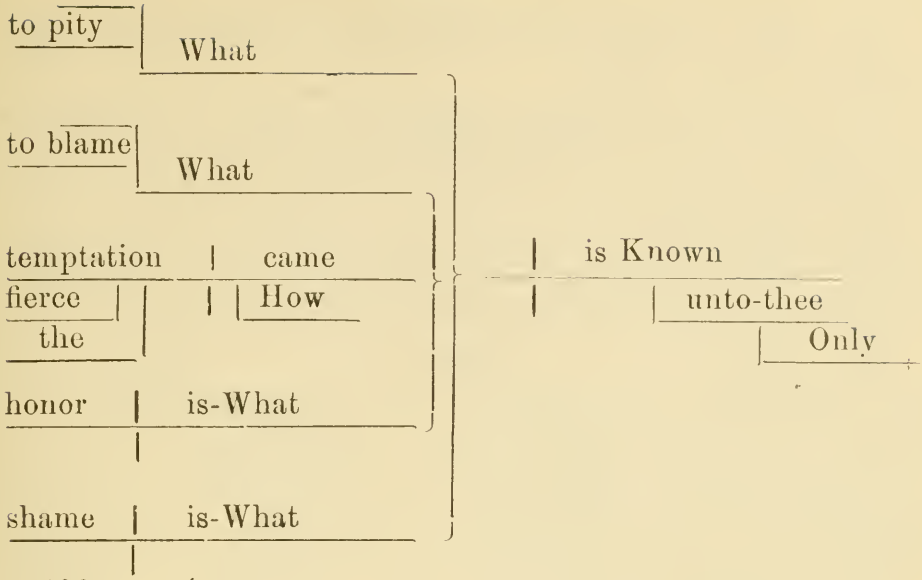

seaman | spied |
The | | | rock
a |
within-length
cables | | | of - ship
but half | a | the |
wind | was-strong
the | | so | |
that
| we | were driven and (were) split
| upon - it | immediately
directly

104.


thou | go
to - woods and hills
If
thou | art worn and beset
hard
with - sorrows
If
thou | wouldst forget
that
thou | wouldst read
lesson
a
that | will keep
heart and soul
thy | thy
from-fainting
and
from-sleep

105.


Thou | keepest
judgment
alone
for—( )
Thine own


to pity
What
to blame
What
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came
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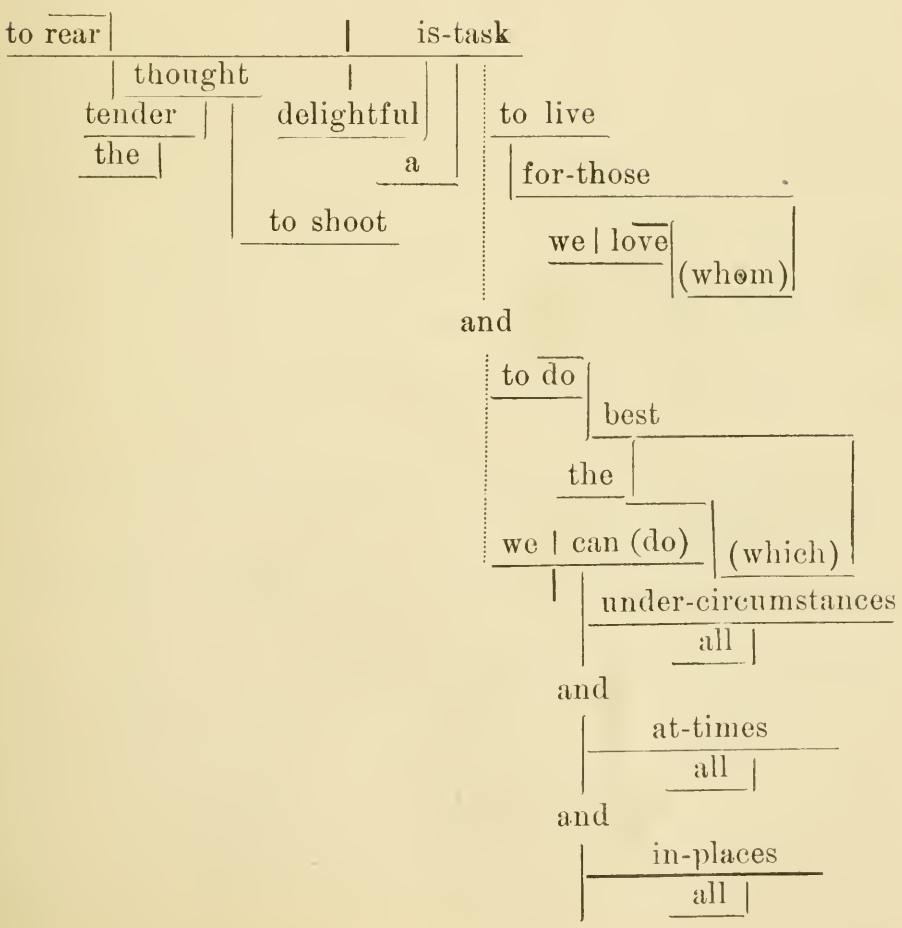
Only

106.


to rear
is-task
thought
tender
the
delightful
a
to shoot
to live
for-those
we
love
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to do
best
the
we
can (do)
(which)
under-circumstances
all
and
at-times
all
and
in-places
all

107. (a) Principal; (b) objective; (c) principal; (d) adjective; (e) objective.

108. (a) The adverbial phrases "for days," "in weather," "on sea"; (b) the adverbial phrase "to point" and the adverbial clauses "we float" and "we may be able."

109. "To conjecture" is used as an adverb to modify the adjective "able" "To imitate" and "to refer" are used as adjectives to complete the verb "let" and modify the pronoun "us."

110.

Verb.	*Mode.*	*Tense.*
has been tossed,	indicative,	present perfect,
let,	imperative,	present,
refer,	infinitive,	present,
departed,	indicative,	past,
may be,	potential,	present,

111. (a) "In storm," "of sun"; (b) "on waves," "to point," "from which."

112. "When" is a conjunctive adverb denoting time, used to connect the clauses "he avails" and "mariner has been tossed." Subordinate connectives are used to connect dissimilar elements; (b) "of" is a preposition showing relation between its object, "pause," and the word "avails," which the phrase modifies.

113. (a) Objective case, object of the preposition "of"; (b) objective case, object of the transitive verb "have driven"; (c) objective case, object of the preposition "from."

114. (a) "Far"; (b) farther; (c) "many"; (d) "earliest."

115. Running is a physical exercise. The running brook winds merrily along.

116. And, but, or, "Choose your course, pursue it grandly, *And* achieve what you pursue."

Irish's system of diagramming is used.

PHYSIOLOGY. (Questions.)

1. Define anatomy, physiology, hygiene.
2. How many bones in the body?
3. What is osmosis?
4. Name and illustrate the different kinds of joints.
5. What is the proportion of animal and mineral matter in the bones?
6. Of what use are the bones?
7. State effects of alcohol on bone growth.
8. (a) Classify muscles; (b) Name and locate ten important muscles; (c) About how many muscles in the body?
9. (a) How are muscles arranged? (b) Of what composed?
10. Give illustrations of muscles as levers of the first, second and third classes, respectively.
11. What is a tendon? a chord?
12. What is digestion?
13. Trace a mouthful of food through all the different processes, naming the organs and secretions acting upon the same in consecutive order.
14. How does alcohol effect digestion? tobacco? opium?
15. Of what is the blood composed?
16. Trace the circulation.
17. Locate the heart.
18. What is daistole? systole?
19. How do pulsations compare with respirations?
20. What is coagulation? Of what value is it?
21. What is bronchitis? tonsilitis? tuberculosis?
22. Name and define the acts of respiration.
23. Name the organs of respiration.
24. What is *the* organ of respiration?
25. What is pleurisy? paralysis?
26. How many and what sets of teeth have we?
27. Name the parts of a tooth.
28. Name the kinds of teeth.
29. What does the formation of the teeth indicate as to diet?

30. How should we care for the teeth?
31. What is absorption? assimilation? oxizidation?
32. State best location for a home.
33. Name the layers of skin.
34. Give the organs situated in the skin.
35. When is a wound likely to leave a scar?
36. What is eczema? tetter?
37. What is the effect of alcohol on the skin?
38. What is the liver and what are its functions?
39. What are the organs of the nervous system?
40. Of what does the sympathetic system consist?
41. Describe the brain.
42. Define spinal cord, pons, medulla oblongata.
43. How does the size of the brain in man compare with other animals?
44. Name five prominent men who have had large brains.
45. Give effects of impure air.
46. What are the organs of special sense?
47. State the physiology of sight, hearing and smell.
48. What senses enable us to determine the shape of a cylindrical object?
49. Why do lines recede as distance from us increases?
50. What are the parts of the ear?
51. Name the parts of the eye.
52. What causes laughter?
53. Why do we cry or weep?
54. What is strange about Helen Keller?
55. What is the cause of myopia? the opposite of myopia? Give a remedy for each.
56. How are the corpuscles supposed to be produced?
57. What are organic bodies? inorganic bodies?
58. What is a system? an organ?
59. What is ossification? Endosmosis?
60. What is the Sylvester treatment and for what is it used?
61. Define periosteum. pericardium.
62. Define and locate thoracic duct.
63. What are lacteals? lymphatics?

64. Name some non-alcoholic remedies for snake bite.

65. What is the difference between fermented and distilled beverages?

66. What is chlorate? tannin? nicotine? acid?

67. Name ten laws of health.

68. Give symptoms of rheumatism.

69. What effect has smoking on the lungs?

70. What three natural causes effect health?

71. (a) Give the location of the atlas. (b) State its function.

72. Describe as to structure and function; (a) the gray matter of the brain; (b) the white matter.

73. (a) What is the active principle of tobacco called? (b) What is its effect on the muscles?

PHYSIOLOGY (Answers.)

1. Anatomy relates to the construction of the body; physiology treats of the functions of the different organs; and hygiene relates to the laws of health.

2. 200, besides the ear bones.

1. Bones of the head (22)	1. In the skull	2.	Parietal
		1.	Occipital
		2.	Temporal
		1.	Frontal
		1.	Ethmoid
		1.	Sphenoid
	2. In the face	2.	Nasal
		2.	Lachrymal
		2.	Malar
		2.	Superior Maxilla
		1.	Inferior
		2.	Palatal
		2.	Turbinated
		1.	Vomer

2	Bones of the Trunk. (52)	24.	Vertebrae
		1.	Sacrum
		1.	Coccyx
		24.	Ribs
		1.	Sternum
		1.	Hyoid
3.	Upper Extremeties. (64)	2.	Scapula
		2.	Clavicle
		2.	Humerus
		2.	Ulna
		2.	Radius
		16.	Carpal
		10.	Metacarpal
		28.	Phalanges
4.	Lower Extremities. (62)	2.	Innominata
		2.	Femur
		2.	Tibia
		2.	Fibula
		2.	Patella
		14.	Tarsal
		10.	Metatarsal
		28.	Phalanges

3. The tendency in fluids to mix or become equally diffused when in contact.

4. (a) Hinge-joint as jaw or elbow; (b) Ball and socket joint as thigh or shoulder; (c) Compound joint as wrist or neck; (d) Suture, as in skull.

5. 67% Animal and 33% Mineral matter. In later life the proportion is reversed.

6. They serve as a support for the soft parts, afford surface for attachments of muscles, protect the delicate organs, and give a general outline to the body.

7. It effects digestion which should not be impaired in order that the constituents of bones be abstracted from the food. It also acts upon the circulation of the blood which should not be retarded to the disadvantage of the bone growth.

8. (a) Voluntary and involuntary.

(b) Sartorius bends leg upon thigh; Rectus femoris extends muscles of thigh; Tibalis anticus bends foot upon thigh; Bicep bends fore-arm; Triceps extends

fore-arm; Deltoid raises arm; Pectoralis major draws arm to side; Serratus magnus, ribs in inspiration; Diaphragm located in lower part of chest; Tendon Achilles located in heel.

(c) There are more than 500 principal muscles, to say nothing of hundreds of very small ones.

9. In pairs. The lean meat of the body consisting of fibers and cells.

10. The skull as it nods; standing on tip-toe; bending the fore-arm.

11. The white fibrous chord which attaches muscles to bone. The slender tough portion of a muscle found at an extremity.

12. It is that series of processes by which food is prepared for appropriation by the tissues and structures of the body, or conversion into blood.

13. (1) In mastication, the teeth aided by the tongue, cheeks, palate and buccal glands. (2) Insalivation or action of salivary glands in the mouth. (3) Deglutition or swallowing where the food is pressed back by the tongue into the pharynx. From here the *constrictors* drive the bolus of food to the aesophagus and by action of involuntary muscles it reaches the stomach through the cradiac orifice. (4) Chymnification or stomach digestion. Gastric juice acts while food is churned. It leaves for the duodenum by the pylorus. (5) Chylification or intestinal digestion. Here we have also the jejunum and ileum intestines and action of intestinal glands, pancreatic juice and bile. (6) Absorption of chyle. The worm-like motion of the muscular fibers cause the *villi* to absorb the chyle and conducting this through the lacteals into the thoracic duct where it is emptied into the right side of the heart. Other undigestible portions escape through the caecum, colon and rectum of the large intestines.

14. It irritates the stomach, takes moisture from tissues, injures and destroys glands, thickens and toughens mucuous linings, paralyzes nerves rendering stomach action less vigorous. Tobacco overtaxes the work of the glands thereby exhaust-

ing secretions. Opium effects the flow of juices and brings on constipation..

15. Plasma and corpuscles of which the former is composed of serum, albumen and fibrin; the latter, white and red corpuscles.

16. Minute veins in all parts of the body collect the impure blood and through the Superior and Inferior Vena cavae culminate in the right auricle of the heart. Through the tricuspid valves it enters the right ventricle—from here through the pulmonary artery into the lungs, distributed through the air cells and, purified, it is conveyed back by the pulmonic vein into the left auricle, through the left ventricle via mitral valves —through aortic valves into the aorta where it is distributed throughout the system by means of the capillaries. There is a special circulation in the liver called the portal circulation.

17. In the chest a little to the left, base upward, on a line with space between the fifth and sixth ribs.

18. The dilation or pause between movements of auricles and ventricles. The contraction of the heart.

19. About four of the former to one of the latter.

20. The clot of blood formed by evaporation of the serum, etc. It frequently prevents patients from bleeding to death.

21. (a) Inflammation of the bronchial tubes. "cold" affecting the lungs. (b) Inflammation of tonsils. "quinsy" (c) Collections of morbid matter (tubercles) especially in lungs, producing pulmonary consumption.

22. Inspiration or breathing in of air caused by contraction of diaphragm, intercostal muscles raising ribs which push out the sternum enlarging the chest all around.

Expiration caused by the relaxing of the diaphragm, intercostal muscles pulling ribs down also causes the breast bone to fall back diminishing the cavity, driving out the air.

23. Larynx, trachea, bronchi, lungs, air passages and certain muscles.

24. The diaphragm.

25. (a) Inflammation of the sack or pleura lining the chest and covering the lungs. (b) Loss of function, especially motion or feeling.

26. Two. Temporary and permanent.

27. Pulp or cavity; dentine or ivory; enamel or covering; cement or covering of root; root; crown.

28. 8 incisors, 4 canines, 8 bicuspids, 8 molars, 4 wisdom.

29. They indicate a mixed diet, yet experience has proven that vegetable diets are healthful.

30. Cleanse them night and morning with a soft brush and warm water. Guard against injury to the enamel. Do not use tooth powders. Consult best dentists.

31. (a) The process of taking up nutritive or waste matters by the blood vessels or lymphatics. (b) Conversion of food into living tissues. (c) It is the consuming of oxygen and the giving off of carbonic acid gas, evolving heat or burning.

32. Positions near the top of a slope having a natural drainage. Be sure it is on the "sunny side."

33. Dermis and epidermis, cutis and cuticle.

34. Blood vessels, nerves, lymphatics, muscles, hairs, oil glands, sweat glands, fat cells.

35. When it penetrates the dermis or true skin.

36. (a) Inflammatory disease of the skin producing itching causing water to exude. (b) Tetter, same as eczema or salt rheum.

37. Alcohol deadens sense of touch by paralyzing nerve extremities in the skin, reduces the temperature, produces roughness, overfills capillaries giving the blotched face and nose of heavy drinkers.

38. It is a solid, reddish-brown organ situated under the diaphragm to the right side and weighs about four pounds.

It *forms glycogen and gives it out, works over proteids, produces bile, and forms urea.*

39-40. The brain, spinal cord and nerves form the Cerebro—spinal system. Ganglia, connecting tissue, fibers, and nerves make up the sympathetic system.

41. The brain is the organ of the mind, the seat of intellect, etc., and it is composed of three masses; cerebrum or large brain in front; cerebellum or lesser brain at base of skull;

medulla or upper part of spinal cord. It has three coverings: *pia mater, dura mater* and *arachnoid.*

42. (a) The marrow or soft tissue extending from base of skull to region of loins. (b) The bridge connecting cerebellum and medulla. (c) See 41.

43. The human brain is larger than that of all other animals except the elephant and whale. It is larger in proportion to weight in these cases and much finer organized.

44. Turgeneff, Agassiz, Cuvier, Robert Burns, Daniel Webster. (Answers may differ.)

45. Impure air produces impure blood thereby injuring the nervous system affecting the general health.

46. Tongue, olfactory lobes, nasal passages, ear, larynx, eyeballs, optic nerves, end nerves, muscles, etc., etc.

47. (a) The rays of light from a given object are focused on the retina, the iris regulating the amount of light; The crystalline lens gives the rays exactness of proportion; the dark coats of the eye absorb excesses; and the result is an exact inverted image on the retina. This is carried to the brain by the optic nerve. (b) Vibrations of air enter the outer ear striking membrane of the drum which then vibrates causing the head of the hammer bone to strike upon the anvil pushing the stirrup bone in and out of the oval window in the inner ear. The watery fluid washes tiny grains of sand against the membranous bag striking the auditory nerve which carries impression to the brain. (c) Odorous particles are wafted to the nerves of smell producing impressions which are taken cognizance of by the olfactory nerve.

48. Sight and touch.

49. The contraction of the pupil of the eye to accommodate itself to distances makes objects appear smaller, and in order to decrease size *lines* must recede.

50. Auricle or external ear, and auditory canal; tympanum or middle ear and Eustachian tube, the thin bones and mastoid cells; labyrinth or inner ear with its vestibule, cochlea and canals.

51. The three coats are: sclerotic (white), choroid (dark), retina; Cornea, next is the front chamber, then the

iris which has an opening, the pupil. Behind the iris is the crystalline lens. Then the aqueous and vitreous humors. Appendages are: eyelashes, eyebrows, lachrymal glands, muscles, etc.

52. A movement (usually involuntary) of certain facial muscles attended by sonorous and interrupted expulsion of air from the lungs.

53. A sorrowful excitement or surprise effecting certain muscles causing an overflow from the lachrymal glands of the eye.

54. That having been deaf and dumb she has by constant practice become enabled to detect speech by moving her fingers over the lips of the speaker. Consult an Encyclopedia.

55. Axis of eyeball is too long; too short. As rays of light are focused before they reach the retina in the former case concave glasses should be worn. In the latter case convex glasses.

56. The red corpuscles from the red marrow of the bones and the white, from the white marrow by action of the spleen.

57. (a) Bodies that live and grow. (b) Bodies that do not have life.

58. (a) A number of organs similar in structure extending throughout the body. (b) A special part of the body which performs a special work.

59. (a) The process of bone formation. (b) Transmission of a fluid or gas from without inward.

60. It is a method of producing artificial respiration in cases of asphyxia from drowning or breathing illuminating gas, etc.

61. (a) Covering of the bone; (b) Covering of the heart.

62. The great trunk of the lymphatic vessels on the ventral side of the vertebral column in the thorax and abdomen.

63. (a) Tubes conveying chyle from the intestines to the veins. (b) Tubes that convey the lymph or watery part of the blood.

64. Turpentine, salt, or silver coins bound on the bite. If teeth are sound the poison can be drawn out of the wound with the mouth.

65. Fermentation is the exposure of certain products to the air where through the process of souring the sugar is changed to carbonic acid and alcohol.

As alcohol boils at a lower temperature than water, by heating a mixture containing both, the alcohol may be driven off in the form of vapor. This is distillation.

66. A salt of chloric acid; an astringent substance found in many vegetables as coffee, willow, oak bark, etc.; poisonous substance in tobacco; a sour substance found in fruits.

67. (1) Take the proper amount of exercise. (2) Take the proper amount of sleep and rest. (3) Use pure water. (4) Breathe pure air. (5) Be regular in habits. (6) Keep the skin clean. (7) Wear clean, suitable clothing. (8) Eat plain well-cooked food. (9) Abstain from alcoholics and narcotics. (10) Be chaste.

68. Painful local inflammations near joints. It is sometimes accompanied with fever.

69. The fine particles of tobacco in smoke lodge in air passages creating irritation. When inhaled as cigarettes the effect is greater.

70. Altitude, latitude, water.

71. The atlas is that vertebra on which the skull directly rests. It permits the head to be removed backwards.

72. The gray matter of the brain is composed of nerve cells, fine nerve-fibers and supporting tissues; the white matter is composed chiefly of large medullated fibers. In the former the associating nervous activities take place, while the fibers of the white matter serve to conduct nerve impulses.

73. Nicotine. It has the power to interfere with the activities of the smooth musculature of the alimentary canal and of the blood vessels and seriously to affect the activities of the heart. It may also partially paralyze the activities of the voluntary muscles.

GENERAL HISTORY. (Questions.)

I. Questions on Egypt.

1. When and by whom was Egypt founded?
2. Describe the Hyksos and tell of their reign.
3. What Pharaohs built the pyramids? Who "refused to let the Israelites go?"
4. Name the rival cities and tell of their rise and decline.
5. To what different countries has Egypt been subjected?
6. What may be said briefly of Egyptian education and religion?
7. For what are they noted?

II. Questions on China and India.

8. For what are these people noted?
9. State the chief characteristics of their education and religion.
10. Who was Confucius? Chewangte?
11. Name the earliest dates in each country of which there is a record.
12. How did they regard other nations?

III. Babylonia-Assyria.

13. What date marks the rise of Babylonia and Assyria?
14. Who was the first King of Assyria?
15. By whom was Babylon founded and when?
16. Give a brief description of Babylon, comparing its size with the present size of London.
17. Name three of Babylon's most noted rulers.
18. Name the rival cities.
19. Explain the Biblical quotation, "The hand writing on the wall."

IV. Phoenicia and Judea.

20. For what were the Phœnicians noted?
21. When does the history of this nation begin?
22. Name the rival cities.
23. Where is Carthage? By whom founded? When?

24. What is the earliest date in Hebrew History?
25. What was the "Exodus" When did it occur
26. Name the greatest rulers of Judea.
27. Give the account of the division of the monarchy.
28. In what condition are the Hebrews today?

V. Medo-Persia.

29. How did Media and Persia become one nation?
30. What Persian King had Daniel thrown into the "den of lions?"
31. Explain the saying, "As unchangeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians."
32. Describe the Persian court.
33. Name three of the greatest rulers.
34. Give dates of Persia's rise, zenith and decline.
35. What religions had their birth in Persia?

VI. Greece.

36. Who were the first inhabitants of Greece?
37. Recite the legend of the Trojan War.
38. What classes of people were there in Greece?
39. Name the three great law-givers of Greece.
40. Define the words tyrant and slave as formerly used.
41. What was ostracism?
42. When, where and by whom was the first decisive battle of the world fought, and what was the result?
43. Who pitted the largest army the world ever saw against Greeks? Where did he meet with unexpected opposition? Where finally defeated?
44. Who was Pericles?
45. What enabled Athens to withstand such a long siege in the Peloponnesian war?
46. What was "The Retreat of Ten Thousand?"
47. Who organized the Macedonian phalanx? Give a sketch of Alexander the Great.
48. What became of Alexander's Kingdom after his death?
49. When did Greece become a Roman province?

50. Note the contrasts in the education of the Spartans and Athenians.

51. Name four Greek historians.

52. Name four poets.

53. Name four of each of the leading orators, painters, sculptors and philosophers.

54. Name the four great schools of philosophy, giving authors and the dates of the founding of each.

55. For what *one* thing were the Grecians most renowned?

56. What cities were rivals?

57. Make a list of some of the greatest generals in chronological order.

58. What was the nature of their religion?

59. How did it in the modern era pass under control of Turkey, and how did it become free?

60. Who was Marco Bozzaris?

61. When and what was the result of the battle of Missolonghi?

VII. Rome.

62. When and by whom was Rome founded?

63. What two classes of people figured in Roman History?

64. Who was Cincinnatus? Horatio?

65. Give a short sketch of the early Brutus.

66. How many Kings had Rome in her early days?

67. Give their names.

68. What Carthaginian general invaded Rome? With what success did he meet?

69. Give a short sketch of each of the following men: Marius, Sulla and Cataline.

70. Who constituted the first triumvirate, and when was it formed?

71. State the results of the triumvirate, briefly.

72. Of whom was the second triumvirate composed, and when was it formed?

73. State the character of the men.

74. How was Anthony captured by his royal enemy?

75. What date marks the beginning of Imperial Rome?

76. Who is the central figure in all history, and who was emperor when he was born?

77. Who said, "I would that the Romans had but one neck so I might cut it off at a single blow?"

78. Who lighted his gardens with "human torches?"

79. Name the five "Good Emperors."

80. When and what was the age of the Thirty Tyrants?

81. How was Constantine converted to Christianity?

82. When was the empire divided?

83. Name the three great barbaric leaders who invaded Rome.

84. Who was the last Roman Monarch?

85. Name four of each of the leading poets, orators, historians and philosophers.

86. Describe a gladiatorial combat.

87. Name the six successive world empires.

88. Of what did the Roman Education consist?

89. Name the dates which might be taken for the beginning of Mediaeval History.

90. Name the commanders and give the results of the following battles: Trasimenus, Zama, Phillippi and Actium.

MEDIAEVAL HISTORY.

I. Races.

91. What event marks the beginning of Mediaevel History? Give the date of the Dawn and of Modern History.

92. Who were the Ostrogoths, Visigoths, Burgundians, Vandals, Merovingians, Lombards, Anglo-Saxons and Huns, and where did each race settle?

93. Explain why it was that the barbarians were converted to Christianity.

94. Define monasticism and tell why it flourished in the middle ages.

95. What were the Romance tongues?

96. When and what were the happenings under the reigns of Justinian and Heraclius?

II. Mohammedanism.

97. Who was Mohammed?
98. What was the Hegira?
99. What three things did the Mohammedans ask of other nations?
100. Describe the battle of Tours.
101. How was the empire divided?
102. State briefly the effects of Saracenic Civilization.

III. Crusades and Chivalry, etc.

103. Who were the crusaders, and why so called?
104. What was the general effect of the crusades?
105. Define Feudalism.
106. Define Chivalry.
107. Describe a castle.
108. How were the lands held?
109. State the order of procedure in conferring knighthood.
110. Describe the Tournament.
111. What effect had these practices upon the manners of the people?

IV. Rise of Modern Nations.

112. Who was Clovis, Pepin the Short, and Charlemagne?
113. What conquests did Charlemagne make, and how was his kingdom finally divided?
114. Where did the Northmen wander in the middle ages?
115. Who ruled France in the middle ages.
116. In whose reign did absolutism triumph?
117. Describe the battles of Crecy, Agincourt and Orleans, (briefly.)
118. When was the French Monarchy consolidated?
119. How many conquests were made of England? Give dates of each.
120. Tell of the conquest of Ireland, Wales and Scotland by England.
121. What events mark the growth of a constitutional monarchy in England?

122. Why was the War of the Roses so called? Give date.

123. What *great* names are connected with French and English Mediaeval History?

124. Compare the general condition of Germany with France and England.

125. Name and give dates of the different dynasties in Germany.

126. When was the Great Interregnum?"

127. Describe the House of Hapsburg.

128. When did the Holy Roman Empire begin and end, and what was its condition in the Middle Ages?

129. When does Switzerland's History begin?

130. Name the three battles for Swiss Liberty.

131. What was the condition of her government?

132. Recite the legend of William Tell.

133. Describe the growth of the papacy.

134. Who was the "last of the Tribunes?"

135. How did it happen that so many Italian cities became independent?

136. Name the chief of these cities, and tell something for which each is noted.

137. Give a brief sketch of Joan of Arc.

138. Who was John Huss? Sigismund? Maxmilian?

139. Name some inventions of the Mediaeval Period.

140. What was the condition of punishment in these times?

141. How many and what dates might be taken as the beginning of Modern history?

142. What inventions and happenings are clustered around these dates?

143. Who introduced printing into England?

MODERN HISTORY.

I. Other Countries Than England.

144. What were the results of the wars of Charles VIII. of France?

145. Give results of the wars of Louis XII. in Italy.

146. What led to the Reformation?

147. Why were the reformers called Protestants?

148. What nations embraced the new doctrines?

149. What relation was Charles V. to Charles the Bold of Burgundy?

150. Name the rivals of Charles V.

151. Who was Loyola?

152. Give a sketch of the Guises.

153. Who was William the Silent?

154. What became of the different provinces of the Netherlands?

155. What became of William, Prince of Orange?

156. What noted descendant had he?

157. How were the Hapsburg dominions divided upon the death of Charles V?

158. Who was Solyman the magnificent?

159. Describe briefly the Turkish wars.

160. Describe the causes of the Thirty Years war.

161. Who was Wallenstein?

162. Who was Gustavus Adolphus?

163. What treaty closed the war?

164. What was accomplished by this war?

165. What countries made settlements in America?

166. Locate the principal or chief settlements of each country.

167. Why did Christina abdicate the throne of Sweden?

168. Who was Charles XII?

169. Give a sketch of the life of Peter the Great.

170. Tell of the dismemberment of Poland.

171. Who were the most influential Popes of Modern History?

172. Tell of Frederick the Great and the Rise of Prussia.

173. Describe the "War of the Austrian Succession."

174. Give a sketch of the reign of the Bourbons in France.

175. What was the policy of Cardinal Richilieu?

176. For what was Louis XIV. noted?

177. What followed Mazarin's death?

178. Give the causes and incidents (briefly) of the "War of the Spanish Succession.'

179. In what wars did Louis XIV. engage?

180. What possessions did France lose in the last war?

181. What led to the French Revolution?

182. What parties had they in this war?

183. Name some of the impetuous leaders of the French.

184. Name five generals of the Republic.

185. What dates mark the "Reign of Terror?"

186. What became of the royal family?

187. Give a sketch of Napoleon.

188. Who was Napoleon III?

189. Describe the Holy Alliance.

190. When did the Greek Revolution occur, and what was the result?

191. What Revolutions and wars occurred in 1848?

192. What was the seven years war? The seven weeks war? The seven months war?

193. Describe the Franco-Prussian war and give the results.

194. Mention all the chief recent modern events since this war.

II. England.

195. What was done in England under the reign of Henry VIII.?

196. How many wives had he? Name them.

197. Describe his character.

198. Tell the story of Wolsley.

199. Who succeeded Henry VIII., and when?

200. Give a sketch of Somerset.

201. Who was lady Jane Grey?

202. Who was Mary Tudor?

203. Name the principal events of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

204. Give a sketch of Sir Walter Raleigh.

205. Describe the foreign policy of James I.

206. Of whom was it said, "He is the wisest fool in Europe?"

207. Who said it?

208. State the troubles between Charles I. and his parliament.

209. Who was Hampden? Strafford? Laud?

210. What parties had they in England then?

211. How long did the Civil War last.

212. What became of Charles I.?

213. Who succeeded him?

214. Give a sketch of Oliver Cromwell.

215. What bodies were called the Long and Short Parliaments?

216. When and what was the "Restoration?"

217. Describe the Gunpowder Plot.

218. What parties antedated the Cavaliers and Roundheads, and what parties have succeeded them?

219. When and under whose reign was the present Protestant version of the Bible translated?

220. Who were the "Pretenders?"

221. How did it happen that they were *only pretenders?*

222. Tell the story of the American Revolution.

223. Who succeeded Geo. IV.

224. Describe the Crimean War.

225. Give a sketch of the British in India.

226. What was done by Warren Hastings, and who was he?

227. Who made the great speech against him?

228. Give a short sketch of the history of Australia.

229. What caused our second war with Great Britain?

230. Mention some recent events in English History.

231. Who was termed the "Grand Old Man?"

232. When did Queen Victoria come to the throne?

233. Who is the prime minister at present?

234. What did Cardinal Mazzini, the Italian patriot, say of the growth of liberty?

235. Give causes and results of recent war in Africa.

236. What recent question was settled by the Hague Tribunal?

237. Topics for study: Panama Revolution, Miss Stone's Ransom, Russo-Japanese War.

GENERAL HISTORY (ANSWERS).

Ancient History—I. Egypt.

1. Egypt was founded by Menes about 3700 B. C.

2. The Hyksos or Shepherd Kings entered Egypt about 1900 B. C., and conquered the country, ruling it until 1525 B. C. The country prospered exceedingly under their reign. They were called the "Shepherd Kings" because they were herdsmen and brought their flocks with them.

3. Khufu and his successors. Rameses II.

4. Memphis and Thebes. Memphis was the first capital —founded by Menes, and supplanted by Thebes which arose in the Xth dynasty. (Thotmes III. was from Thebes.)

5. Persia, Greece, Rome, Turkey, France and England.

6. They were learned in the arts and sciences, but extremely superstitious and irreligious. They worshipped the gods Osiris, (husband), Isis, (wife) and Horus, (son), the planets, animals and the Nile river.

7. Pyramids, Obelisks, Sphinxes, Statues, Hieroglyphics and Mummies.

II. China and India.

8. Their policy of non-intercourse with other nations; reverence for their ancestors; the Great Wall; classics of Confucius; and memory cultivation.

9. They consider it a disgrace for a child to learn more than his parents knew, and they had four kinds of religion. In China, Confucianism or a following after the teachings of Confucius. Taoism or a system of reasoning, were both followed; while in India Brahmanism, as taught by the priest Brahma, was followed, and Buddhism, as presented by Buddha, is practiced in both countries.

10. (a) He was the greatest teacher of China and flourished in the 5th century B. C. (b) Chewang-te built the great wall (215—204 B. C.)

11. China, 3000 B. C. India, 1500 B. C.

12. They regarded them as barbarians.

III. Babylonia-Assyria.

13. Assyria, 1250 B. C. Babylonia, 625 B. C.

14. Tiglathinin.

15. Babylon was founded by Nimrod, a mighty hunter, about 4000 B. C.

16. Babylon was noted for her monuments, hanging gardens and aquariums. She was five times as large as London is now, and the admiration of the then known world.

17. Nabopolassar, Nebuchednezzar and Belshazzar.

18. Babylon, which was the seat of government until 1250 B. C., and rose again 625 B. C., and Nineveh, which was the capital from 1256 B. C. to 625 B. C.

19. Belshazzar, the last King of Babylon, held a great feast and amid the uproar of drunken revelry, a hand was seen writing on the wall in his room. The King was much astonished and sent for his astrologers and soothsayers, but none of them could explain the meaning of the words:—"Mene-mene-Tekel-Upharsin"—which were written. At last the King sent for Daniel and he interpreted it as follows: "The days of thy kingdom are numbered. Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting, and thy kingdom shall be divided among the Persians." That very night Cyrus turns the Euphrates from its course, enters the city and captures it.

IV. Phoenicia and Judea.

20. They invented the alphabet, and were noted as commercial people and traders.

21. About 1550 B. C.

22. Sidon and Tyre.

23. Carthage was founded in Africa on the Mediterranean sea by Phoenicians from Tyre in 880 B. C.

24. The beginning of the Patriarchal Age, 2000 B. C.

25. The Exodus was the *going out* or the removal of the Israelites from Egypt. It occurred in 1491 B. C.

26. Saul, David and Solomon.

27. The division occurred in 975 B. C. and two of the tribes known as *Judah* accepted Rehoboam as their King, and

had their capital at Jerusalem; and the other ten tribes known as *Israel* made Jeroboam King with their capital at Samaria. These last tribes were captured by Sargon and finally became known as the "lost tribes."

28. They are scattered over the face of the earth, being the most numerous in Russia and Austro-Hungary.

V. Medo-Persia.

29. The Medes under Cyaxares were the leading nation at first, overthrowing Nineveh. Aystyages, the son of Cyaxares, became the father-in-law of Cyrus of Persia, and Cyrus attended the King's court so much that he was liked by the Medes who revolted and were united into one nation under Cyrus with the Persians.

30. Cyrus, who captured Babylon (Darius of the Bible).

31. The Medes and Persians seldom, if ever, changed their minds in regard to either laws or customs. See Daniel VI—12.

32. It was as extravagant as the modern one of Louis XIV., but not so profligate. Wines were freely used. The King had upwards of fifteen thousand servants and attendants, besides numerous courtiers, and spies of every description, imaginable, almost.

33. Cyrus, Cambyses and Darius I.

34. 538 B. C.; 500 B. C.; 486 on until 330 B. C., when it becomes subject to Greece.

35. Zoroastrianism, which was the worship of Zoroaster as taught in the book, "Zend-avesta." It taught a system of dualism in nature, Ormazd being the God of Light, and Ahrimann, the God of Darkness. They worshipped both of these Gods; Magianism, or the worship of the magicians; and the Ghebers or worshippers of fire.

VI. Greece.

36. The Pelasgians, who were conquered and absorbed by the Hellenes.

37. Paris, the son of Priam, King of Troy, had seized Helen, wife of Menelaus, King of Sparta, and carried her off

to his home. Agamemnon, the brother-in-law of Menelaus, together with a lot of Grecian warriors sails for Troy to avenge the wrong. They laid siege to Troy for nine years and finally took the city by the stratagem of the wooden horse. Achilles, Ajax, Ulysses, Nestor and Diomed were chiefs in this mythological war.

38. The Dorians and Ionians were the races of early Greece, and the Spartans and Athenians were the leading classes of later Greece.

39. Lycurgus of Sparta. Draco and Solon of Athens.

40. A tyrant, formerly, meant one who usurped power, and he might be either a good or a bad ruler. The word slave, simply meant a servant.

41. The word is derived from the Greek word *ostros,* a shell. When the people disliked a statesman, or general, they wrote his name on shells, and if a majority of the shells were written (i. e. with the name on them) on, the man whose name was so inscribed was banished for life, or for a stated period, from his country.

42. In 490 B. C. at Marathon, between the Greeks under Miltiades, and the Persians under Datis and Artaphernes. The Greeks won a signal victory.

43. (a) Xerxes, King of Persia, who had 1,500,000 men. (b) At the pass of Thermopylae. (c) At Salamis, on water, and at Platea and Mycale on land, 479 B. C.

44. A noted ruler under the Athenian Leadership (479 B. C. to 431 B. C.)

45. The protection afforded by her walls and Persian gold.

46. The retreat of 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon who made a foolhardy expedition for Cyrus the Younger of Persia.

47. (a) Philip the Great. (b) He was the son of Philip of Macedonia, who already had all of the other Grecian states at his feet. Alexander became King when he was only twenty years old, (335 B. C.) and after he had dealt some of his crushing blows upon his rebellious subjects, he entered upon a world-conquering tour. He crossed the Hellespont with 35,000 men and in the decisive battles of Granicus, Issus and Arbela he defeated the Persians and took possession of their empire. He

next conquered India, and was preparing to attack Carthage and Sicily when a sudden fever put an end to his military career. He died at the age of 32, having reigned thirteen years.

48. There was much contention among his generals for many years, but after the battle of Ipsus, 301 B. C., it was divided as follows: Seleucus received Syria and the East; Lysimachus, Thrace and Asia Minor; Ptolemy, Egypt, and Cassander, Greece and Macedonia.

49. In 30 B. C.

50. The Spartans were taught to be adroit, skillful and cultivated bluntness. Their training was of a military nature. The Athenians were taught manners, rhythms and harmonies and gymnastics. They cultivated a taste for the beautiful in nature and art.

51. Thucydides, Diodorus-Siculus, Herodotus and Plutarch. (Answers may differ on these questions as found in this book.)

52. Homer, Hesiod, Pindar and Aeschylus.

53. (a) The immortal Demosthenes, Pericles, Aeschines and Anaxagoras. (b). Zeuxis, Apollodonis, Parrhasius and Melanthius. (c) Phidias, Polyclitus, Myron and Praxiteles. (d) Socrates, Plato, Diogenes, Aristotle.

54. Dates are 550 B. C., 350 B. C., 330 B. C., and 475 B. C respectively.

1. Academic founded by Plato.
2. Peripatetic founded by Aristotle.
3. Epicurean, founded by Epicurus.
4. Stoic, founded by Zeno.

55. *Bravery.*

56. Sparta and Athens, and Thebes and Corinth.

57. Militades, Themistocles, Aristides, Alcibiades, Epaminondas, Agesilaus II., Philip and Alexander the Great.

58. They worshipped great imaginary gods, and about three thousand minor gods and goddesses. (See outline on Greece.) It was purely a mythological religion.

59. The Turks were trying to revolutionize the world and they took Constantinople in 1453 A. D. Greece revolted in the 19th century and became free by the assistance of England and France.

60. A Grecian leader in the war for independence against Turkey. He was killed at the battle of Missolonghi.

61. This battle was fought in 1824. The Greeks were successful, although their leader was killed.

VII. Rome.

62. It was founded by Romulus in 753 B. C.

63. The Patricians or nobles, and the Plebeians or common people.

64. (a) Cincinnatus was a plowman, who was waited upon by a committee from the Senate which informed him that he was chosen to lead the armies of Rome and save his country. He did their bidding and saved his country, but could not be persuaded to remain at the head of affairs of State and went back to his plow. (b) Horatio, single-handed, held a bridge and kept the Etruscans at bay until the Romans had a chance to save themselves by swimming the Tiber.

65. He was one of the first consuls under the Republic in 509 B. C., and he sentenced two of his own sons to death for being traitors. He was killed in a battle with the Etruscans, but the Romans were victorious.

66. Seven.

67. Romulus, Numa Pompilius, Tullius Hostilius, Ancus Martius, Tarquin the Elder, Servius Tullius and Tarquin the Proud.

68. Hannibal. He was successful for a number of years, but was finally overcome by the odds against him.

69. When the Jugurthine war occurred, (110-109 B. C.) Marius was made consul, and Sulla, a bright but dissolute young man, was general. The general was to obey the consul, and the consul could not serve for a period longer than two years. They both violated these laws, and torn by internal strife, and harassed by the barbarians, Rome entered into a civil war. At first Marius was expelled, and Sulla with his conquering legions captured Rome. Then Marius gathered a force of troops and he came back and took the imperial city, but died (88 B. C.) before Sulla returned from his conquering tour in Asia. Next followed a reign of terror for Sulla murdered 6,000 soldiers of

the opposite party. After three years of dreadful rule he resigned suddenly, and died (78 B. C.). (b) Cataline was a dissolute nobleman who secretly attempted (63 B. C.) to overthrow the Roman government by assassinating the consuls. The plot seemed likely to succeed, until Cicero, the orator and lawyer, became acquainted with the facts, when prompt measures were introduced to stop it. Cataline died leading his rebellious citizens and Cicero, for his work, has been hailed as the "Father of His Country."

70. Caesar, Pompey and Crassus; 60 B. C.

71. The other two got the wealth of Crassus, who was murdered while fighting in Parthia. Pompey and Caesar acted in harmony for a time, but jealousies arose and Caesar defeated Pompey gaining the throne.

72. Octavius (Augustus), Antony and Lepidus. 43 B. C.

73. Lepidus was weak minded and soon disposed of by the others. Antony held out against his superiors, until the charms of the Egyptian Cleopatra subdued him, and Augustus or Octavius becomes another, if not a greater "Caesar."

74. He was defeated at Actium in 31 B. C., and again at Alexandria where he killed himself.

75. 30 B. C.

76. Jesus who is called Christ. He was born when Augustus was emperor.

77. Caligula, one of the emperors.

78. Nero.

79. Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian and the two Antonines.

80. In 260 A. D., upon the death of Valerian, King of Rome, various fragments of the empire set up petty governments whose chiefs were known as the "Thirty Tyrants."

81. Constantine who had always been friendly to the Christians was marching into Italy with his army in 312 A. D., when he saw a light, and a flaming cross in the sky with the inscription on it, "In Hoc Signo Vinces" (By this sign conquer). He adopted the emblem, and was converted to Christianity."

82. Just after the death of Theodosius in 395 A. D.

83. Alaric, Attila and Genseric.

84. Romulus Augustulus, 476 A. D.

85. (a) Plautus, Virgil, Horace and Ovid. (b) Cicero, Seneca and the two Plinys. (c) Cato the Censor, Caesar, Sallust and Livy.

86. These combats were advertised by public announcements, and on the day of the exhibition, decorations were profuse. Syrian perfumes were laden on the air and the gladiators marched into the arena in pairs to the sweetest strains of music. When one was severely wounded by a lance or spear (or was thrown from his horse) he held up his forefinger as a plea for life. A waiving of the handkerchief meant mercy and the extended thumb and clinched first forbade hope.

87. 1. Babylonia-Assyrian. 2. Persian. 3. Grecian. 4. Roman. 5. Mohammedan. 6. Charlemagne's.

88. A study of the Greek and Latin authors, Mythology, Architecture and Agriculture.—It was a *classical* education.

89. 1. Alaric in Rome, 410 B. C.—2. Battle of Chalons 451 B. C.—3. Downfall of Rome, 476 A. D.

90.

BATTLES.	GENERALS.	PARTIES AND RESULTS.	DATE.
1. Trasimenus.	Fluminius Hannibal	Romans defeated by Carthaginians	B. C. 217
2. Zama	Scipio Africanus Hannibal	Romans Victorious	201
3. Phillipi	Brutus and Cassius Octavius and Antony	Brutus and Cassius defeated	41
4. Actium	Antony and Cleopatra Octavius	Octavius Victorious	31

I. Races.

91. The downfall of Rome, 476 A. D.; 1100 A. D.; 1500 A. D.

92. (a) The Ostrogoths were a powerful barbaric tribe in the east of Germany. (b) The Visigoths were in Western Germany. They were related to each other. (c) The Burgundians came from the north-east and settled in Central Europe. (d) The Vandals were a devastating tribe of Northern Africa. (e) The Merovingians were a weak Northern Germanic tribe. (f) The Lombards were from the East, and so called because of their long beards. They settled in Lombardy. (g) The Huns, after securing all Eurpoe finally settled (some of them)

in Hungary. (h) The Anglo-Saxons were descendants of the Goths, and named from the sections in which they had settled. They settled and named Angle-land or England.

93. While they were carrying destruction with their arms wherever they went, they met the plain, common, humble followers of Christ, whose examples of piety touched the tender hearts of the barbarians; and the countries conquered with the sword, generally, conquered the conquerors with their *religion.*

94. The word is derived from the Greek, *monacho,* meaning a monk. It was the practice of the Catholic church, of having monks assemble in groups or monasteries, for the purpose of spiritual education. By this means alone was the Bible, and all records of Christianity saved and promulgated. It flourished, therefore, because it was deemed a necessity.

95. The barbaric languages which were Romanized or Latinized. Such as the Italian, French and Spanish.

96. Under the reign of Justinian, the Emperor of the East occurred; (1) The adornment of his capital; (2) the writing of the Pandects, Codes and Institutes of Roman Law; (3) and the defeat of the Goths in Italy by his general, Belisarius. While Heraclius was on the throne was fought the battle of Nineveh (627 A. D.) and Persia was overthrown.

II. Mohammedanism.

97. He was an Arabian camel driver and was born in Mecca in 571 A. D. He called himself God's prophet and founded a new religion.

98. The *flight* of Mohammed from his place of nativity to Medina in 622 A. D. was called "Hegira."

99. The "Koran", tribute or the sword. Other nations must either accept their doctrines, pay them tribute or be put to death.

100. The Mohammedans had been successful in their world-conquering expedition, and marched northward from Spain. Here they met the Franks under Charles Martel ("The Hammer") in 732 A. D. After a fierce and spirited battle in which 375,000 men were left dead on the field, the Mohammedans or

Saracens met their first defeat, and the Pyrenees became the northern boundary of the Saracenic Empire in Europe.

101. The "Ommiades" held Spain with their capital at Cordova; the "Abassides" ruled Northern Africa and Arabia from their capital at Bagdad; and the descendants of Ali, son-in-law of Mohammed, controlled Persia, Egypt and Mauretania.

102. At the time of the introduction of Mohammedanism, the other religions were almost lifeless, and the Christian Church, especially, was very weak. This accounts for their wonderful influence. They established schools at Cordova and Bagdad, and as all Europe was buried beneath the flood of ignorance, people from all parts of the world had to resort to these schools for education. They gave us Algebra, Arithmetic, and many other commendable things.

III. Crusades, Chivalry, etc.

103. They were those Christians who desired to rescue the Holy Land of Palestine and the Tomb of Christ from the Moslems or Mohammedans. They used the cross as their emblem, hence they were called Croisaders or Crusaders, (i. e. followers of the Cross.)

104. Although the general effect was entirely different from the object in view, yet it was beneficial to Europe. 1. The minds of Crusaders were enlightened by contact with customs, different from their own. 2. They introduced, into Europe, sugar, silk and fine wheat from the East. 3. Principalities, duchies and counties warred with each other after the crusading ceased. 4. The Church's power increased. 5. The Crusades brought chivalry. 6. A rivalry arose between Italian free cities in regard to the Eastern trade. 7. Secret societies were fostered and encouraged.

105. Feudalism was that system by means of which knights and lords held their lands, on condition of military service to the King, or chief, who granted them, and they in turn held vassals under them upon the same condition.

106. Chivalry was a training of skilled knights from boyhood. At the age of seven years, the boy became a Page and had certain duties to perform. When he was fourteen years old

he became a Squire, and at 21 he was knighted if he had stood all the previous tests and performed the strict duties exacted of him.

107. It was usually a strong stone fortress on some high cliff inclosed by massive parapetted walls, encircled by ditches shining with towers.

108. The lands were held by the people at the will of their lords, vassals, fiefs or suzerains upon condition of service to them.

109. The candidate on bended knees took a vow to defend his lord's good name and to be his (lord's) man, to not shun any adventure in any war he might happen to be, and to protect women and all weak persons. He was then stricken on the neck with the flat side of the sword and dubbed a knight.

110. Lists were painted and gilded and hung with gorgeous tapestries. The combatants (knights clad in armor on horseback) appeared at the sound of music, and rushed toward each other with frantic fury. They were sometimes preceded by ladies who led them with golden chains. There were knights and heralds posted at places in the lists to replace broken lances and weapons, and to assist or raise unhorsed knights, and see that order was observed.

111. The effect of chivalry was to cause people to be more polite, to make them respect weakness, and honor women.

IV. Rise of Modern Nations.

112. (a) King of the Franks from 487-507 A. D. (b) Pepin, the Short, was the son of Charles Martel and King of the Franks. (c) Charlemagne was the son of Pepin, conqueror of Italy and Germany, and Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire from 800-814 A. D.

113. He conquered all that territory from the Baltic to the Adriatic Sea, and from the English channel to the East of Burgundy, and re-established the Holy Roman Empire—800. At the Treaty of Verdum in 843 A. D. Lothair obtained Italy, Louis held Germany and the Rhine, and Charles the Bold, France. All these were his grandsons.

114. They went to Normandy in France, Russia, Greenland and Iceland.

115. The Merovingian, Carlovingian, Capetian and Valois families.

116. In the reign of Louis XI.—1461-1483.

117. (a) Crecy was fought between the English, under Edward III., and the French under Philip VI., in France in 1346. The French were defeated. (b) Henry V. of England defeated an army of French four times as large as his own, at Agincourt in 1415. The French were commanded by Charles VI. (c) The English had laid siege to Orleans in 1492, but Joan of Arc, a simple, peasant girl who believed she was inspired of heaven to save her country, appeared at the head of the French army and the English retreated.

118. Under Charles VII., aided by Joan of Arc in 1422.

119. 1. Roman Conquest—79 A. D. 2. Saxon Conquest—about 400 A. D. 3. The Danish Conquest—1016 A. D. 4. Norman Conquest—1066 A. D.

120. (a) Ireland was conquered by the barons of Henry II., 1154-1189, but rebelled and defeated the Earl of Essex in 1589, and was again beaten by Ireton, son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell, in 1651. (b) Wales was subdued by Edward I. in 1300 A. D. His son, Edward II., attempted to conquer Scotland, but such men as Wallace and Bruce proved too much for him and he was defeated. (c) The Crowns were united under the monarch, James VI. of Scotland, who became James I. of England, in 1603.—Union of Parliament later.

121. 1. The war of the barons against King John, in 1215, and the obtainment of the "Great Charter." 2. The war of Parliament against the King, Charles I., led by Oliver Cromwell—1644-48. 3. The rise of the House of Commons from 1640 since. 4. The Granting of the Petition of Right—1628. 4. Bill of Rights—1689.

122. Two ladies discussing the troubles between the Houses of York and Lancaster, exhibited White and Red Roses, respectively, to exemplify the purity of the one and the beauty of the other. It began in 1455 and lasted for thirty years.

123. 1. Charlemagne. 2. Joan of Arc. 3. Hugh Capet. 4. Louis XI. 5. Richard I. 6. Alcuin. See p. 52.

124. France and England were almost continually at war with each other, while Germany struggled against the Barbarians in order to hold the title of "Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire," established by Charlemagne in 800.

125. Carlovingians, Franconians, Saxons, Hohenstaufens and Hapsburgs. (See outlines for dates.)

126. From 1253 until 1273.

127. It was named from Rudolph's Castle in Switzerland, and was proud, haughty and revengeful.

128. It lasted until 1806. (See Ans. to No. 34.) It was an empty honor, conferred on the weak rulers of Germany, in the middle ages.

129. In 1307, when a little band met and swore that they would have liberty.

130. Morgarten—1315. Sempach—1386. Nafels—1388.

131. Her independence was acknowledged in 1648. The country at first comprised only eight cantons, or districts, but it now has 22 cantons. It became a republic, and such a one that no nation dared to tread upon its rights.

132. William Tell was put in prison and his son was arrested. Gessler, the Austrian governor, told Tell if he would shoot an apple off his son's head, at the distance of 100 paces, he (Gessler) would grant them both liberty. Tell was very skillful with the bow, but he hid an arrow in his vest that he might shoot Gessler, should he hit his boy. Tell hits the apple, but Gessler, discovering the hidden arrow, put him in prison again. One time after this, they were in a boat on a stormy lake, and Tell's chains were unloosened that he might steer the boat, when he jumped out on a rock, hid and shot Gessler, killing him.

133. The monasteries kept alive the lights of learning, because they were peaceful, did acts of devotion, furnished homes for the oppressed, practiced benevolence, and restrained feudalism when it was too much for even the Kings. The gift of Pepin, the Short, made the pope a political prince; the crusades strengthened the papal power; and the belief that the world

would come to an end in 1000 A. D. all increased the power of the Papacy.

134. Rienzi, the Roman Patriot.

135. When the Roman Empire was destroyed, it began to crumble, and the strongest cities had to prepare for a struggle for existence against the barbarians.

136. Florence, the birthplace of Amerigo Vespucci; Genoa, the birthplace of Columbus; Venice, built on seventy-two small islands.

137. She was the daughter of a peasant and believed that God had inspired her to save the French. Leaving home, she entered the army and led it to victory against the English. She had the Dauphin crowned King at Rheims, and declared that her mission was ended; but the silly King insisted that she must remain with the army. She was captured by the English, and burned at the stake in 1431 at the age of 20. She foretold, amid the flames, that the English would soon meet with disasters.

138. (a) A protestant reformer of Bohemia. (b) Emperor of Hungary and Bohemia. (c) Emperor of Germany before the Reformation.

139. The inventions of gunpowder, printing and the mariner's compass. (See tables for authors, &c.)

140. They were extremely severe. Heretics were burned at the stake, which was the punishment for severe crimes, and was always administered by almost all religious denominations and rulers.

141. 1. 1453—Close of the "Hundred Years War." 2. Downfall of Constantinople. 3. 1491—Expulsion of the Moors from Spain. 4. 1492—Discovery of America. 5. 1500—As a general date including all these events.

142. Deliverance of France; War of the Roses; Conquest of Granada; Printing of first book by Gutenburg; The Tudor family comes to the throne of England; Vasco DeGama doubles the Cape of Good Hope; Savonarola is burned at the stake; Charles VIII. invaded Italy; and Chivalry becomes obsolete.

143. William Caxton.

II. Other Countries than England.

144. They gave the French a thirst for conquest for which Italy suffered often, and led to acquaintances which resulted in Philip, heir to the Netherlands, marrying Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, while Catharine, Joanna's sister, married Arthur of England, and became heir to the British crown, upon the death of Henry, brother of Arthur.

145. He was at first successful, but committed such brutal outrages, and his best general Gaston de Foix having been killed at Ravenna in 1512, he was defeated.

146. Wealth and undisputed power had probably led the church into some abuses, and some men thought and felt that the Popes were not true representatives of Christ.

147. The Diet of the Church at Spires, 1529, declared that no changes from the doctrines and worship would be allowed, and the German princes and cities that *protested* against this were termed Protestants.

148. Denmark, Sweden and a part of Germany and Switzerland, the Netherlands and England.

149. He was the great grand-son of Charles the Bold of Burgundy.

150. Solyman, Francis II. and Henry VIII.

151. Ignatius Loyola was a Spanish cavalier, who had once been wounded in battle. He led a counter-influence for the Catholic church against Luther by founding the grand order of *Jesuits.*

152. The Guises were descended from the Dukes of Lorraine. Mary married James V. of Scotland, and her daughter, Mary, married Francis II. of France. Hence they had a wonderful influence, at the Scottish and French courts, against the English. The Duke of Guise defended Metz against Charles V. who had an army of 100,000 men, and he captured Calais. He has been accused of being the chief promoter of the massacre of St. Bartholomew—1572, and he seized Paris itself at one time. Henry, the heir to the French crown, invited him to a conference and had him stabbed to death.

153. William, Prince of Orange, in the Netherlands.

154. In the war for the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," William attempted to unite them all together but failed. The ten lower provinces were however united to the seven upper ones in 1814.

155. He was murdered in his own house by a hired assassin of Philip II., of Spain in 1584.

156. His grandson, William, who married Mary, daughter of James II., of England, and headed the Revolution of 1688, winning the English crown.

157. His brother, Ferdinand, became emperor of Germany and Duke of Austria; and Philip obtained Spain and the Netherlands, yet they acted in concert.

158. He was the ruler of Turkey and the great Mohammedan leader of Modern Times.

159. Solyman had captured Cypress and alarmed all Europe. The Spanish and Venetians succeeded in defeating the Turks in the battle of Lepanto, 1571. Solyman's death caused a lull in the wars as his immediate successor, Selim, was a weak monarch; but when Mohammed II. had murdered his nineteen brothers in order to gain the throne, he, of course, renewed the war and at Kerestes, in 1596, 50,000 Christians were slain. They, the Mohammedans, were, however, beaten, and Bohemia and Hungary were relieved from paying them tribute.

160. The crowns of Bohemia and Hungary were resigned to Ferdinand of Styria. The Bohemians revolted against Ferdinand and chose Frederick the Palatinate, and son-in-law of James I. of England, as their king. See p. 61. Rymer's Outlines on Gen. Hist.

161. He was the Imperial general and leader of the Catholic forces and was never defeated until he met Gustavus Adolphus. He was assassinated under orders of the emperor for treason.

162. He was the Protestant King of Sweden, who led his troops to victory against the famous Wallenstein at Lutzen in 1632. He died amid the victorious shouts of his soldiers.

163. The Treaty of Westphalia in 1648.

164. 1. It brought the religious wars on the continent to an end; 2. granted religious freedom; 3. recognized the inde-

pendence of Switzerland; 4. and Holland; 5. and gave Alsace to France; 6. and Pomerania to Sweden. The causes were forgotten.

165. Spain, Portugal, England, France, Holland and Sweden.

166. 1. The Spaniards settled in Mexico, S. A., Cuba, Hayti and the Phillipines; 2. The Portugese in Brazil and various islands; 3. The English in Virginia, Mass., N. H., Conn., R. I., N. C. and S. C., Georgia and Guiana; 4. The Dutch in New York, Guiana, Java and Spice Islands; 5. The French in Canada, Guiana and La.; 6. The Swedes in Delaware.

167. She was only six years old when Gustavus Adolphus her father was killed. She displayed remarkable ability, but no steadiness of purpose, and became tired of governing, so she resigned in favor of her cousin Charles X., and spent the rest of her life in aimless wandering.

168. Charles XII. of Sweden was a grandson of Charles X. He came to the throne in 1697, at fifteen years of age. His enemies attempted to take advantage of his youth and divide his kingdom, but in two weeks he defeated the King of Denmark. Russia had besieged Narva with 80,000 men, and he went to its relief with only 8,000 Swedes and beat *them*. Next he crushed Poland, placing Stanislaus Leczinsky on the throne, and driving Augustus the Strong into Saxony. Imagining himself a second Alexander, he invaded Russia, but was defeated at Pultowa in 1709, and killed in a siege in Norway before he reached home in 1718.

169. He became joint-king with his demented half-brother, when he was ten years old. At the age of seventeen he siezed the crown for himself—1689. He went to England, Holland and other countries and learned the art of ship-building, and observed everything that could be of any use to his country. He desired an outlet on the Baltic sea, and entered into a coalition with Poland and Denmark, to dismember Sweden. Charles XII. was more than successful against Peter at first, but the Russians learned lessons from his defeats, and finally succeeded in routing the Swedes at Pultowa, and raised Russia from a fourth

rate to first rate power. He died in 1725, and was succeeded by his wife, Catherine I.

170. Catherine II. of Russia attempts to secure Poland, but Austria and Prussia interfered and they agreed to divide it into thirds. This was done in 1772. The Poles under Kosciusko struggled fiercely but were beaten by overwhelming odds, and the most disgraceful act ever perpetrated in the annals of history was committed by the greedy trio.

171. Leo X., Gregory XIII. and Pius IX, Leo XIII.

172. His grand-father, the elector of Brandenburg was humored by the Emperor, and crowned as King of Prussia. Frederick the Great came to the throne in 1740, and having an inherent genius for war, he entered the "War of the Austrian Succession," and the "Seven Years War"—1756-63, and by so doing he placed Prussia among the leading powers of Europe.

173. In 1740, Maria Theresa became heir to the Austrian throne by the "Pragmatic Sanction" arranged by her father, but other claims caused Prussia, France and Spain to war against Great Britain and Holland. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 closed the war and left Frederick in possession of Silesia.

174. Henry of Navarre, as Henry IV., was the first Bourbon. Louis XVI. the last one in successive order, was beheaded in 1793. Louis XVIII. "tackled" the throne two or three times, but Napoleon I. interfered with his regal robes, as did Napoleon III. with another Kingdom. The Last Bourbon on the throne was Charles X.—1824-30. The Bourbons like the Stuarts of England, believed in the "Divine Right of Kings" and were obstinate and cruel at times. The Revolution of 1830 placed Louis Phillippe on the throne and since that time no Bourbon has applied for the situation.

175. He had three things to accomplish, viz: to destroy the Huguenots; subdue the nobles; and humble the House of Hapsburg or Austria. Under his regime, Louis XIII. became the "first man in Europe," though he was only the "second man in France."

176. He was noted for his false ideas of glory, his independence of ministers and reckless extravagance.

177. Louis XIV. became his own prime minister, and was sole master of France for fifty years.

178. The King of Spain, Charles II., had willed his dominions to the grandson of Louis XIV., who accepted the crown in his (grand-son's) behalf. Other countries feared that the union of two such powerful nations would endanger Europe, so England, Holland and Austria formed a Grand Alliance to prevent it. They espoused the cause of Archduke Charles of Austria, but in the midst of the war, he became Emperor of Germany, so now they feared one as much as the other. The Treaties of Utrecht and Rastadt in 1714 closed the war, after twelve years of fighting by which nothing was gained or lost in principle.

179. P. 62 Rymer's Outlines.

1. With Flanders—1667-68. Treaty of Aix-la Chapelle.
2. With Holland—1672.. { 1. Triple Alliance. 2. Treaty Nimeguen.
3*. Of the Palatinate---1688-97 { 1. Holy Alliance. 2. Peace Ryswick.
4†. Spanish Succession---1701-14 { 1. Treaty of Utrecht. 2. Radstadt.

180. She lost Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay in America, and all she had claimed of the Spanish Netherlands.

181. See P. 67 Rymer's Outlines.

1. Excessive Extravagance.
2. Excessive Taxes on the Peasants.
3. Burdensome Privileges of the Nobility.
4. Growing Feeling of the People.
5. The Influence of the American Revolution.
6. The Writings of { 1. Voltaire. 2. Rousseau. 3. Corneille. 4. Raynal. 5. Heloctius.

182. Jacobins, Cordeliers, Girondists, Royalists and Terrorists.

183. Danton, Marat and Robespierre.

184. Pichegru, Hoche, Jourdan, Moreau and Dumouriez.

185. That period from June 2, 1793 to July 28, 1794.

186. The Queen fled to England, but the little son Louis XVII. died after two years suffering in prison. Romance has pictured him as coming to America.

187. He was born on the island of Corsica in 1769, and attended a military school at Brienne, in France, when he was only ten years old. He was resolute, quarrelsome and gloomy, but proud, a genius and a favorite with his teachers. He entered the army as a lieutenant and first distinguished himself at the siege of Toulon. He married Josephine, widow of Beauharnais, who was executed, and obtained command of the army of Italy in 1796. He was successful in this campaign and afterwards defeated Austria. All Europe soon trembled at his power, for monarchies crumbled and Kings tumbled at his command. Victories succeeded each other, thick and fast, until all Europe met him at Leipsic in 1813, where he was defeated and banished to the island of Elba. He escaped the guards, and in one hundred days from time of his banishment, was back again, and met the allied armies under Wellington at Waterloo in 1815, but was beaten only because his marshal Grouchy failed to appear on the scene of action. He was again banished to an island—St. Helena—where he died in 1821. Had he not made some flagrant mistakes, the map of Europe might today present different boundary lines to our vision.

188. He was a nephew of Napoleon I. and by means of a revolution, he became the chief officer of the second republic, which being changed to a monarchy made him King—1848-71.

189. Alexander I., Czar of Russia, proposed to the five great powers of Russia, Austria, Prussia, France and Great Britain that they "Remain united in true brotherly love; govern their subjects as parents; and maintain religion, peace and justice." This was nice, but a spirit of Liberalism as opposed to Absolutism, under despotic monarchs, arose and led to the revolutions of 1848.

190. It occurred in 1823 and lasted until 1830. The Greeks

became independent of Turkey, and a Prince of Denmark was placed on the throne.

191. The Italians rebel against Austria. 2 The Hungarians led by Kossuth revolt. 3. The Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein rebel against Denmark. 4. The Revolution in France. 5. The Chartists in England. 6. The Revolution in Germany.

192. (a.) The war of Austria with France, Russia, Saxony, Sweden and Poland as allies against Prussia to recover Silesia. England alone aided Prussia—1756-1763. (b.) It was Prussia and Italy against Austria, this time, and Austria was defeated and shut out of the German Empire—1866. (c.) The war of Prussia and other German states against France in 1870-1871, in which France was defeated, and the King of Prussia became Emperor of Germany.

193. France desired to perpetutate German divisions, and Napoleon III. imagined himself a second Bonaparte, and the French shouted "on to Berlin." The Battles of Weissenburg, Worth, Courcelles, Thionville and Gravelotte were all German victories, and Napoleon surrendered 80,000 men at Sedan, and his general, Marshal Bazaine, 180,000 at Metz. Thus France, which held Europe in awe, under one Napoleon for 197 months, lay at the mercy of one nation under another Napoleon, in seven months.

194. 1. The Pope ceases to be a temporal prince, because the states of the Church were added to Italy—1878. 2. Turkey grants religious toleration in 1878. 3. Wilhelmina, the child queen, succeeds her father William III. as ruler of the Netherlands—1890. 4. *Alexander II. of Russia is assassinated in 1881. 5. The Edict of 1890 against the Jews. 6. The Famine of 1890-92. 7. Japan becomes a Constitutional Monarchy—1889. 8. China and Japan war with each other—1895. 9. The Russo-Turkish war of 1879. 10. The Graeco-Turkish War of 1897. 11. Italian and Abyssinian affairs.—1897. 12. Rebellion of Cuba and Philippines.—1897-1898. 13. War between United States and Spain.—1898. 14. Death of Hon. W. E. Gladstone.—1898. 15. European intervention in the Orient.—1898. 16. Dewey's victory at Manila.—1898.

*The same year Garfield was assassinated.

II. England.

195. The wars with Francis I. and Charles V. The breach with the Catholic Church, and domestic troubles.

196. See p. 60 Rymer's Outlines on General History.

1. Catharine of Aragon.
2. Anne Boleyn.
3. Jane Seymour.
4. Anne of Cleves.
5. Catharine Howard
6. Catharine Parr.

197. He was full of whims, obstinate and extremely cruel and ungenerous.

198 Cardinal Wolsley, his prime minister, was authorized to procure a divorce for him from Catharine—No. 1—so he could marry Anne Boleyn, but the King, suspecting his fidelity, because the matter was delayed, had him arrested for treason. He died while on his way to prison, broken-hearted.

199. Edward VI. in 1547.

200. The Duke of Somerset became regent for Edward VI., who was only ten years old. The Duke of Northumberland an arch-enemy to Somerset persuaded the King to have him executed and set aside his half-sisters, Mary and Elizabeth, and let *his* cousin receive the crown.

201. This cousin to the Duke was Lady Jane Grey, a beautiful and accomplished girl, who was proclaimed Queen against her wishes, and she and Lord Dudley, her husband, were imprisoned and executed for treason.

202. She was the daughter of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Aragon, and married her cousin, Philip II. of Spain.

203. 1. The defeat of the Invincible Armada.—1588. 2. The Independence of Holland. 3. Re-establishment of Protestantism. 4. Increase of Commerce. 5. Her numerous Favorites. 6. The "Augustan Age" of Literature for the English. 7. Drake sails around the Globe. 8. Hawkins traces the coast of Guinea. 9. Formation of the East India Company. 10. Colonization attempted by Raleigh in Va.

204. He was one of Queen Elizabeth's favorites, and made the first attempt to colonize Virginia. He introduced smoking into England, and potatoes into Ireland. He seems to have in-

curred the displeasure of the Sovereign, and was imprisoned for thirteen years, during which time he wrote a "History of the World." King James I. released him and sent him to S. A. for gold, but Raleigh found none, so he was vexed, and had him beheaded.

205. It was weak and effeminate. He courted favors of Spain, refused to help his son-in-law, the Elector-Palatine of Germany, when England clamored for war, and Great Britain for a period ceased to be the leading nation on the continent.

206. This was said of James I. of England.

207. Sully, the great French statesman.

208. The King attempted to establish absolutism as it was in France, and in 1628, Parliament wrested from him the Petition of Right, which curtailed the sovereign's power. Charles disregarded all his promises and for eleven years ruled like Louis XI. No parliament had been convoked, and when the Scotch invaded England the King had to succumb and call a parliament. This was his "Waterloo," for the parliament brought his famous advisers to the block, and even the proud Charles himself mounted the scaffold in 1649.

209. [a] Hampden was the first parliamentarian general and a cousin to Oliver Cromwell. [b] Stafford and Laud were advisers of Charles I., and were executed by parliament for their cruel punishments.

210. The adherents of the King's cause were called *cavaliers,* and those who advocated the cause of Parliament were called *Roundheads.*

211. Four years—1642-46.

212. He was beheaded in 1649, as a result of his defeat by parliament.

213. Oliver Cromwell, who was styled the Protectorate of the Commonwealth.

214. He belonged to that sturdy independent party of the Puritans or Roundheads, and trained his army after his own plan. Besides training his "Ironsides," he organized parliament in 1653. He had beaten the King's forces, and made himself master of England. His reign caused England to be respected and honored abroad, but it was not popular at home. He died

in 1659 on the anniversary of his famous battles of Dunbar and Worcester.

215. [a] The Parliament which Charles I. called together sat for thirteen years—1640-53, and was really not dissolved for twenty years, 1660. [b] The Parliament which Charles I. called in order to get "ship-money." It met April 13, 1640, and only sat two days, being dissolved by the King.

216. It occurred in 1660 when Richard, the son of Oliver Cromwell, resigned the Protectorate, and General Monk of Scotland marched to London, and under his protection the "Long Parliament," discharged by Cromwell, met and issued writs of election for a new one, and dissolved itself. The new parliament met and proclaimed Charles II. King.

217. Some of the Catholics being much persecuted under James I.'s reign, headed by Guy Fawkes, hid thirty-six barrels of gunpowder beneath fagots of fire-wood, and it was supposed that they intended to blow up parliament. A discovery was made in time to avert the calamity.—1605.

218. (a) Royalists and Parliamentarians; (b) Tories and Whigs; Conservatives and Liberals.

219. It was translated in 1611 in the reign of James I.

220. *Upon the death of James II., 1688, his son, James III., desired the crown and was styled the "Old Pretender," and this *son's* son—Charles III.—was termed "Young Pretender."

221. Because of the fact that the "Revolution of 1688-9" brought William of Orange, who had married Mary, a daughter of James II. to the throne. She was older than young James and they changed the law of succession so it would put a Protestant on the throne. In 1745, the "Young Pretender" was defeated at Culloden Moor, and the Stuarts were never heard of again.

222. After the French and Indian War in 1763, the English troops were stationed in America to protect Canada from again falling into the hands of the French. These troops were to be supported by the Americans and added to this was the great taxation placed upon the colonies by the mother country. The people south of Canada, under the leadership of Washington, as-

sisted by the French, gained their independence, and became United States of America. The Treaty at Paris of 1783 closed the war and England acknowledged the country to be free.

223. His brother William IV.—1830-37.

224. †In 1854 Czar Nicholas of Russia attempted to capture some Turkish territory on the pretext of aiding the Greek Christians to obtain certain holy places in Jerusalem. England and France became allies of Turkey, and laid seige to Sebastopol in the Crimea. In the battles of Balaklava, and Inkerman, they worsted the Russians so much that they begged for peace, relinquishing all the territory conquered on the Danube.—1856.

*Read Lochiel's Warning by Thomas Campbell.

†Read Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade."

225. The native soldiers in the English service in India revolted because their cartridges were greased, as this was an insult to their religion. The massacres of Delhi, Cawnpore and Lucknow followed. The English succeeded in quelling the mutiny in 1859, and the East India Company turned the affairs of government over to the Queen, who in 1876 took the title of "Empress of India."

226. He was born in 1738, and was made Governor General of India. To meet the expenses of a war carried on against Hyder Ali, a Mohammedan warrior, in 1780, he expelled a rich native King of Benares from his dominion and confiscated his revenues. He afterwards resigned his office; was tried on the charge of malfeasance in office; acquitted at the trial; and granted a pension of $20,000 per year. He died in 1818.

227. The famous orator Edmund Burke.

228 It was colonized by English convicts in 1788 at Sydney. Gold was discovered in 1851, and immigration poured in rapidly until there were soon eight colonies all subject to England. Australia and the neighboring islands of New Zealand, Tasmania and the Fijis have all acknowledged Queen Victoria as their sovereign. They are now 3,388,000 square miles in extent and have a population of 3,500,000 souls.

229. The *"Impressment* of American Seamen," and the "Right of Search" *to get* them as practiced by the English, French Jealousies.

230. See p. 72. Rymer's Outlines; also Ans. 194.

231. William E. Gladstone.

232. 1837.

233. Joseph Chamberlain.

234. "No power can exterminate the seeds of liberty when generated in the blood of brave men."

235. Referring to the close of the "Napoleonic Wars," France ceded to England the Batavian Republic which she secured from Holland and which included Cape Colony. The English gave them better government, but when they ordered the slaves freed, the Dutch objected and "trekked" or removed from time to time until they met obstacles because of other settlements and with the natives. They finally organized the "Transvaal Republic," with Pretorius as President and O. P. Kruger as Secretary, but unable to prevent trouble with the natives and being in debt they appealed to England for protection. Great Britain took them in charge, kept off the natives, paid their debts and at request of many natives annexed the territory. This the Boers resisted, but the war resulted in English supremacy.

236. The dispute between Italy and other nations and Venezuela.

237. Consult files of W. Va. School Journal. Lack of space forbids treatment here.

HISTORY (Questions.)

1. When and by whom was America discovered?

2. When and by whom was the St. Lawrence discovered?

3. When and where was the first settlement made in N. A.? U. S.?

4. Give in respective order the first English, Spanish, French and Dutch settlements in the U. S.

5. Who was Capt. John Smith?

6. Associate early settlements with the names of the following vessels: Mayflower, Albemarle, Anne, Susan Constant, Ark and Dove.

7. Who discovered the Pacific Ocean? Mississippi River? Florida? Lake Champlain? Hudson River? California?

8. Give date of the above discoveries.

9. Tell of the Indian massacre of 1622 and 1644.

10. What tribe of Indians was destroyed in a single day?

11. What was the Salem Witchcraft, and when did it occur?

12. Tell of the "Negro Plot."

13. What particular episode can you mention that occurred in the life of Governor Endicott?

14. Give dates, causes, principal battles of the Inter-Colonial wars.

15. Describe the battle of Quebec?

16. Who was governor of Virginia in 1753? of Canada?

17. Whom did the governor of Virginia send on a mission to Canada in the winter of 1753?

18. What was the Albany convention? When did it meet?

19. Give an account of the stamp act.

20. How did the Americans regard it? When and where did the first Congress meet?

21. Describe clearly the occasion and place of the first battle.

22. What can you say of the Continental Congress of Philadelphia?

23. Who was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the American forces? When?

24. What took place at Boston on the 17th of March?

25. Who wrote Paul Revere's Ride? On what historical fact is the poem based?

26. Who wrote Evangeline? What historical connection has this poem?

27. What is the birthplace of American Independence?

28. What was the most disastrous defeat of the war?

29. On what occasion did a fog save an entire army?

30. What did Washington do on Dec. 26, 1776?

31. What noble foreigner arrived here in the winter of 1776-77?

32. What other foreigners of prominence lent their assistance to the American cause?

33. Relate the British successes in Pennsylvania.

34. What famous remark was made by General Stark at the battle of Bennington?

35. Tell of the stratagem at Fort St. Leger.

36. Describe the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga.

37. What can you say of the Rider of the Black Horse?

38. In what way did Sir Edward Creasy regard this battle?

39. What important event followed this battle?

40. Give an account of Monmouth.

41. Tell the story of Molly Pitcher.

42. Relate an anecdote in connection with the capture of Charleston, S. C.

43. What were the results of the battles of Eutaw Springs and Camden? Where was Gates found?

44. What did Cornwallis threaten to do to the "Boy General?"

45. Describe the seige of Yorktown.

46. What tune did the Americans play at the surrender?

47. By what treaty did Great Britain acknowledge the independence of U. S.?

48. Name the principal provisions of this treaty.

49. What did Lord Byron say of Geo. Washington? What prominent general of Europe sent him a sword, and what remarks were used by the donor?

50. Who wrote the Constitution of the U. S.?

51. Name Washington's cabinet.

52. Give the causes of the war of 1812.

53. Name the sovereigns of England, France, Spain, and Germany at this time.

54. Who was the Prime Minister of England?

55. Explain the meaning of "Fifty-four, forty or fight."

56. In what instance did both armies attempt to surprise each other? What was the result?

57. How did France treat us at the time the treaty was signed?

58. What can you say of the Articles of Confederation?

59. When was the Constitution of the U. S. adopted?

60. Who was the fourth president? Give dates of his administration.

61. How did the war of 1812 open?

62 What were the Henry letters?

63. Who was "Citizen Genet?"

64. Name four American and four British generals who served in the war of 1812.

65. Name four principal land engagements, four naval battles, giving results of each.

66. What was the Hartford convention?

67. Where was the treaty of peace made and what were its terms?

68. What is peculiar about the battle of New Orleans?

69. Who was the leader of the nullification party in South Carolina in 1832?

70. What was the result of this effort?

71. Give a history of the National Bank.

72. Who discovered Texas?

73. What led to the independence of Texas?

74. Give an account of the massacre at Goliad.

75. What led to the war with Mexico?

76. Name five American and four Mexican commanders.

77. What was the American plan of campaign in this war?

78. Who commanded Americans in the battles of Buena Vista, Molino del Rey, Vera Cruz and the attack on Mexico?

79. In what result did the Mexican war resemble the recent war with Spain?

80. What treaty closed this war? Give terms.

81. What were the causes of the Rebellion or Civil war?

82. When did each of the following states secede: S. C., Miss., Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas, North Carolina, Virginia?

83. What was peculiar about the attack on Fort Sumpter?

84. How many volunteers were asked for by the president? When?

85. Who fired the first shot?

86. When and where was the first blood shed in the Civil war?

87. When had the Confederates seized the U. S. forts?

88. Relate the events of the first battle of Bull Run.

89. When and by whom was Fort Hatteras captured? New Orleans?

90. At what engagement was Gen. Lyon killed?

91. What was the "Mason-Slidell affair?"

92. What was meant by the term "Contraband of war?" Who is its author?

93. Who invented the Monitor? Tell effect of the engagement with the Merrimac.

94. Relate another naval engagement of this war.

95. Who was successful in the battle of Pea Ridge? Big Bethel?

96. Who captured forts Henry and Donelson?

97. When did the Union forces occupy Nashville, Tenn.?

98. What kind of a game did Bragg and Buell play in Ky.?

99. What can you say of the attack on Island No. 10?

100. Give results of battles of Winchester, Yorktown, Fredericksburg, Strasburg.

101. Describe battle of Pittsburg Landing.

102. State events of seige of Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

103. What caused and followed the evacuation of Corinth?

104. Tell of the Seven days battle.

105. Give commanders and results of the battles of Fair Oaks and White Oak Swamp.

106. Who was called the Rock of Chickamaugua? Why?

107. Why was Gen. T. J. Jackson given the pseudonym of "Stonewall Jackson?"

108. Who shot J. Wilkes Booth?

109. When did the bill to abolish slavery pass Congress?

110. When did Lincoln issue his Emancipation Proclamation?

111. What country was most friendly with the U. S. during the Civil War?

112. Describe the battle of Chancellorsville. State two particular features of same.

113. What was the decisive battle of the war? Name commanders, number of troops engaged, and results.

114. Where was the largest number of troops surrendered that ever occurred in America? Who were the opposing generals?

115. What were the "Draft Riots?"

116. What raids were most prominent?

117. Give commanders and results of battles of Lookout Mountain, Wilderness, Missionary Ridge.

118. What kind of a campaign was agreed upon by Grant and Sherman?

119. What was Grant's famous remark in the Wilderness?

120. Tell about the Petersburg Mine disaster.

121. In what battle did the reinforcement of but one man turn defeat into victory?

122. Briefly describe Sherman's march to the sea.

123. Give events connected with the fall of Richmond.

124. What were dates and number surrendered by Lee and Johnson to Grant and Sherman?

125. How many and what persons were executed for the assassination of Lincoln? When and how did it take place?

126. What three Amendments to the Constitution were added as a result of the Civil war?

127. Who is to blame for failure to find President Johnson guilty on charge of impeachment?

128. Why was he impeached?

129. Topic—Atlantic Cable.

130. Who were the "Carpet Baggers?" "Scalawags?"

131. When, from whom and for what amount did we purchase Alaska?

132. When was the U. S. debt highest? lowest?

133. When was the Union Pacific Railroad completed?

134. What were the Alabama claims?

135. How many and what exhibitions have we had in this country?

136. What was the "Electoral Commission?" What did it decide?

137. Who was Captain Eads and what did he do of note?

138. When were greenbacks lowest? When did "Resumption of Specie Payments" occur?

139. What was the "Bland Silver Bill?"

140. For what is the year 1877 memorable?

141. When were each of our martyr presidents killed? Who were the assassins? What were their excuses?

142. Why was the Civil Service Reform Act of 1883 passed by Congress?

143. East River Suspension Bridge—topic.

144. Explain the meaning of "black list," "boycott," "dun."

145. Who and what were the "Mugwumps?"

146. What was peculiar about Cleveland's inauguration?

147. Who were the "Haymarketers?" What was done with them?

148. Who presented us with the "Statue of Liberty?" When? Where is it?

149. When was the Chinese Exclusion Act passed?

150. What president wore "His Grandfather's hat?" When was he elected? By whom defeated?

151. Name the principal events of Harrison's administration.

152. When was the Australian ballot system introduced into the U. S.?

153. Who were the Populists? What were their demands?

154. What was the "Force Bill?"

155. What was accomplished by the Behring Sea Commission?

156. What was Coxey's army? Its object? Result?

157. What Revenue bills have become laws since 1888?

158. Venezuela Question—topic.

159. Who was Queen Lillioukalani? What became of her kingdom?

160. Who were the "Gold Democrats?" The "Lilly Whites?"

161. What was the "Virginius Affair?"

162. What is meant by the "Grandfather clause" as applied to certain remodeled state constitutions?

163. Who were the "Filibusters?"

164. Give causes of the Spanish-American war.

165. Give commanders and name results of the most important engagements.

166. Who were the "Rough Riders?"

167. What new territory was added to the U. S. as a result of the Spanish-American war?

168. What is the Red Cross Society? When was it organized?

169. What is meant by the "Open door" in China?

170. What is The Hague Tribunal?

171. What efforts are being made toward an Isthmian Canal?

172. What is the area and population of the U. S.?

173. Name one event of each presidential administration.

174. Name all the vice-presidents in regular order.

175. What was the Presidential Succession Bill?

176. Who captured Major Andre?

177. What was the "Ograbme" act?

178. What was the Continental System?

179. What was the first steamship to cross the Atlantic? When?

180. How many wars have we had with the Barbary States? When did they occur?

181. Who is the author of "To the victors belong the spoils?"

182. Who wrote the "Common Sense" pamphlet? Why? When?

183. Give a brief account of the three attacks against the Miami Indians.

184. Tell briefly of the first and second Seminole wars.

185. Who was Black Hawk? Osceola? Sitting Bull?

186. (a.) Explain the rise of the Whig party; (b.) The Republican party.

187. Who were the "Know Nothings?"

188. Associate events with the following dates: 1575, 1675, 1775, 1875; 1607, 1707, 1807; 1533, 1633, 1733, 1833; 1626, 1676, 1826, 1876.

189. What idea is derived from the foregoing question?

190. Who wrote "Gertrude of Wyoming?" What connection has the poem with U. S. history?

191. What battle was won without the firing of a single gun?

192. Who was Captain Gray? Captain Sutter? For what is each noted?

193. Who designed the American flag? How many stripes were on the flag in 1812?

194. In what battle were members of British parliament captured?

195. What was "John Brown's Raid?"

196. Who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin?" "Coin's Financial School?"

197. Name five American orators, five historians, five novelists, five poets, five philosophers.

198. Name fifteen greatest American generals.

199. Associate names with the following pseudonyms: Old Hickory, Rough and Ready, Lief, the Lucky, Honest Abe, Lightfoot Harry, Old Man Eloquent, Mad Anthony, Little Phil, Little Giant.

200. What man lacked but one vote of becoming president was afterward doomed to a felon's cell?

201. Of whom was it said, "If his heart was turned inside out not a spot or blemish could be found upon it?"

202. "I am not worth purchasing, but such as I am the King of England is not rich enough to buy me." Who said it and when?

203. What was "Clinton's wet ditch?"

204. Name all the Commanders-in-chief of the American army since George Washington.

205. Who was Ann Hutchinson?

206. Name an anecdote in the lives of Washington, Jackson, Grant, Roosevelt.

207. What vice-presidents have become presidents? State the manner in which they came to assume the duties of president.

208. Who wrote our National hymns?

209. When was the first U. S. flag used at sea?

210. What is our National flower?

U. S. HISTORY. (Answers.)

1. Christopher Columbus in 1492.

2. Jacques Cartier 1535.

3. Panama 1510; St. Augustine 1565.

4. English at Jamestown 1607; French at Green Bay, Wisconsin 1669; Dutch, Bergen, New Jersey 1617; See No. 3 for Spanish.

5. Leader and afterward president of the Virginia Colony.

6. Mayflower, Plymouth; Susan Constant, Jamestown; Ark and Dove, St. Marys; Albemarle, Raleigh; Anne, Savannah.

7. Balboa. DeSoto. Ponce de Leon. Samuel Champlain. Henry Hudson. Cortez.

8. 1513, 1541, 1512, 1609, 1537.

9. Opechancanough brother of Powhatan attempted to murder all the whites in Virginia in 1622. The Indians in same state attempted this again in 1644. Warnings of friendly Indians put the colonists on guard and the Indians' knowledge of fire arms was limited.

10. Pequots in 1637.

11. Some young people met at a minister's to study "The Black Art" when they became affected with a nervous twitching of the muscles and an old Indian servant, Tituba, was accused of bewitching them. The disease spread until the people became frantic, killing victims to make them confess guilt. 1692.

12. It was supposed the negroes had planned to burn New York City in 1741 and a number of innocent victims suffered punishment.

13. He cut the cross out of the English flag with his sword, exhibiting his intolerance.

14. King William's War 1689-1697, caused by revolution in England, Burning of Shenectady by French and Indians, 1690. Sir William Phips captures Port Royal, N. S. from the French. Queen Anne's War, 1701-1713, caused by dispute as to succession to the Spanish throne. Port Royal again captured, 1710; King George's War, 1744-1748. Disputed title to Austrian crown.

Capture of Louisburg by colonists. French and Indian War, 1755-1763.

{ (1) Conflicting claims to lands in Ohio Valley.
{ (2) Seven year's war in Germany.

Attack on Louisburg. Capture of Quebec in 1759.

15. Gen. Wolfe commanding 8,000 English surprised the French garrison at sunrise in Quebec killing 1,000 and capturing as many prisoners with a loss of 600. Both Wolfe and Montcalm, the French General, were killed. This ended the war with the English in possession of Canada.

16. Geo. Dinwiddie. Marquis de Montcalm.

17. George Washington.

18. It was a meeting of the New England colonies to form a confederation for amity, offence and defence, 1643.

19. It was an enactment of the British parliament of 1765 providing for revenue by a general stamp duty throughout the colonies. The colonists passed resolutions against it; adddressed petitions and memorials to the King upon it; so it was repealed in less than six months from its passage.

20. They regard it as an abridgment of, or infringement upon their liberties. In Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1774.

21. The colonists had quietly stored some supplies at Concord, Mass., 18 miles from Boston. Gen. Gage, on April 19, 1775 sent Major Pitcairn with 800 soldiers to destroy them. They met 70 armed colonists at Lexington, but this number kept increasing until the reception was so warm at Concord that the British were compelled to retreat.

22. It was composed of some of the brainiest men the world has ever witnessed, yet it assumed almost unlimited authority.

23. George Washington, May 10, 1775.

24. The British were compelled to evacuate the town.

25. Henry W. Longfellow. See 21.

26. The same author. The exile of the Acadian peasants at the close of the French and Indian war.

27. Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass.

28. For the American cause it was "White Plains"—otherwise "Saratoga.

29. When Washington aided Sullivan in eluding the British who would have captured him and his army after the battle of Long Island.

30. Surprised the Hessians at Princeton, capturing a number of prisoners, cannon, etc.

31. Marquis de LaFayette.

32. Baron de Kalb, Baron von Steuben, Count Pulaski, Count de Grasse, Count Rochambeau.

33. They defeated the Americans at Brandywine Sept. 11, 1777; captured Philadelphia on 27; defeated Americans at Germantown a few days later; held Philadelphia until June 18, 1778.

34. "We conquer to-day or to-night, Molly Stark's a widow."

35. Col. St. Leger commanding a British force in the St. Lawrence Valley had defeated Gen. Herkimer when Gen. Benedict Arnold was sent to the latter's relief. His force being much smaller than St. Leger's he sent spies to their fort representing that the reinforcements of the Americans were as numerous as the leaves on the trees. The British retreated leaving everything.

36. On Sept. 19, Burgoyne commanding a British army of about 10,000 men met the American army under Gen. Horatio Gates. Each side lost about 600 men, the Americans purposely falling back. After this battle the Indians kept deserting Burgoyne while the Americans gradually surrounded his army so on Oct. 7, he made a desperate effort at the battle of Saratoga to escape. Arnold and Morgan proved too much for him and the furious charges of the Americans crushed his hopes. He surrendered on Oct. 17.

37. He was Benedict Arnold whose best fighting was for the Americans. When he turned traitor his successes were of less occurrence.

38. Although an English historian, he regarded this as one of the "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World."

39. The alliance with France and her acknowledgment of our independence.

40. When the British left Philadelphia for New York, Wash-

ington overtook them at Monmouth, New Jersey and would have gained a decisive victory but for the insubordination of Gen. Lee. As it was when Washington came up and rallied the men the fight lasted all day, enemy retiring at night.

41. In this battle an artilleryman named Hayes was killed. His wife, Mary, who was carrying him water took his place at the cannon and with great skill and courage performed his duties. She was named "Molly Pitcher," voted a sergeant's commission, and half pay for life.

42. The British Admiral, Sir Peter Parker, thinking the vessels might be in shallow water asked one of the negroes how much water they had, when the reply came, "Massa whar's I gwine to git a quart pot to measure him"?

43. The British were defeated, losing 1,100 and retiring to Charleston. In the battle of Camden both armies attempted to surprise each other at midnight, but the British were victorious. Gates was found, alone, 80 miles in the rear after the battle.

44. He said he would capture the "Boy General."

45. After having been driven out of the Carolinas, Cornwallis moved northward to join forces with Sir Henry Clinton in New York. Being cut off he fortified Yorktown, Va. Washington raised the siege at New York, slipped down, joined forces with LaFayette, and Count DeGrasse (who commanded the fleet). The allied armies bombarded the British general until Oct. 19, 1781, when he surrendered which virtually closed the war.

46. "The World's Upside Down."

47. Paris, 1783.

48. (1) The boundary of the U. S. on the West was the Mississippi. (2) Spain got Florida from Great Britain.

49. "The first the last, the best
The Cincinnatus of the West."

Frederick the Great. "From the oldest general to the greatest general."

50. Alexander Hamilton and James Madison were the authors of most of it, although Wm. Jackson, Secretary of the Convention wrote or copied it in full.

51. Thos. Jefferson, Sec. of State.
Alex. Hamilton, Sec. of Treasury.
Henry Knox, Sec. of War.
Edmund Randolph, Attorney General.

52. Impressment of American seaman.
Inciting Indians to fight us.
The Henry letters.

53. Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France; George III, King of England; Ferdinand VII, King of Spain; Francis II, Emperor of Germany.

54. William Pitt.

55. In a controversy between this country and Great Britain over the boundary of Oregon, C. C. Pinckney, our representative, meaning that he should contend for the Northern limit to be 54° 40′ instead of 44°, 40′, made this statement.

56. Battle of Camden. See 43.

57. She was in favor of our Western boundary being confined to the Alleghanies and Ohio River. This was a surprise to us. We got better terms from England.

58. They held the states together very loosely, as no law was really binding upon any state should it choose to disobey it.

59. Practically in 1789, March 4.

60. James Madison, 1809-1817.

61. With Hull's disgraceful surrender at Detroit.

62. They were letters written by a man named Henry urging the annexation of New England to Canada. President Madison paid $50,000 for the package which proved Henry a fraud.

63. The representative of the New French Republic, under control of the Mountainists, who defied President Washington's order of neutrality.

64. Answers may differ: Americans: Winfield Scott, Henry Dearborn, W. H. Harrison and Andrew Jackson; British: Brock, George Prescot, ———— Riall, Edward Packenham.

65. Queenstown Heights, British successful,
Thames, Americans successful,
Lunday's Lane, Americans successful,
New Orleans, Americans successful.

Constitution and Guereirre, successful,
United States and Macedonia, successful.
Chesapeake and Shannon, British, successful.
Battle on Lake Erie, Americans victorious.

66. Some delegates from the legislatures of the New England states met Dec. 15, 1814, and passed resolutions denouncing the war policy of the administration and recommending amendments to the constitution.

67. Dec. 24, 1814, at Ghent, Belgium. It was merely a commercial treaty.

68. It was fought after the treaty of peace had been signed. Every British general in the fight was placed *hors de combat.*

69. John C. Calhoun.

70. President Jackson promptly took measures to quell the nullification riot, and Henry Clay came forward with a compromise tariff measure which settled all the trouble.

71. The first U. S. bank was established by Congress in 1791; rechartered in 1816 for 20 years; at the expiration of this time Jackson refused to sign a bill to renew the right of the bank to continue business, and there was no U. S. bank for more than one year; rechartered in 1837; closed its doors because of cotton speculation in 1839; connected with the independent treasury system 1846 and 1847; in 1863 a number of new banks were created which gave security by depositing government bonds in the treasury.

72. Robert LaSalle.

73. American settlements and their desire to make it a part of the U. S.

74. At Goliad on the Alamo some Americans among whom was David Crockett, were massacred by the Mexicans after they had surrendered.

75. Independence of Texas and disputed boundary lines.

76. Winfield Scott, Zachary Taylor, Philip Kearney, John E. Wool, John C. Fremont; Santa Anna, Arista, LaVega and Ampudia.

77. They had three objective points:

(1) To conquer Cal., N. M. etc.

(2) To occupy the disputed territory.
(3) To capture Mexico and force a treaty.

78. Taylor at Buena Vista, Gen. Scott at other places.

79. The Americans won every battle.

80. Gaudeloupe Hidalgo, Feb. 2, 1848.

81. (a) Different constructions placed upon the constitution.
(b) Lack of intercourse between the sections.
(c) Different systems of labor.
(d) Publication of sectional literature.
(e) Influence of demagogues.

82. S. C. Dec. 20, 1860. The next six states by Feb. 1, 1861. The four last named, in April and May, 1861.

83. The disparity in numbers engaged; the 34 hours bombardment with no deaths; the fact that it proved to be just 4 years to a day, before the U. S. flag went up here again.

84. 75,000. April 12.

85. Major Ruffin of S. C.

86. April 19, 1861. In Baltimore.

87. A number of them were seized before Lincoln was inaugurated.

88. McDowell and Patterson with the Union forces met Beaureguard and Johnson, Confederates, at Manassas Junction or Bull Run on June 21. Unionists were at first successful, but Confederates being reinforced, they retreated to Washington.

89. Commodore Stringham and Gen. B. F. Butler, Aug. 29, 1861; Admiral David G. Farragut, Commodore Porter and Gen Butler April 25, 1862.

90. Wilson's Creek, Mo., Aug. 10, 1861.

91. On Nov. 8, 1861, Captain Wilkes of the U. S. vessel San Jacinto stopped the British merchantman, Trent, bound from Havana to England and captured Jas. M. Mason and John Slidell, Confederate commissioners for Great Britian and France. These countries remonstrated and only through Seward's diplomacy was war averted.

92. It was Gen. Butler's term for holding or freeing negroes. His idea being that the law of war forbade the return of any-

thing to the Confederates which they could use in prolonging the contest.

93. Capt. John Ericsson. It bested the Merrimac which was partly iron-clad. This battle revolutionized battleships.

94. The most destructive of Confederate cruisers, Alabama, commanded by Captain Raphcal Semmes encountered the Union frigate Kearsage, commanded by Captain Winslow, near Cherbourg, France, June 19, 1864. The former had captured 66 prizes in her short career but with her crew went to the bottom before the Kearsage. The friendly English yacht, Deerhound, picked them up.

Answers might differ.

95. The former was a drawn battle although two Confederate generals McIntosh and McCulloch were killed. Confederates successful in the latter.

96. Commodore Foote captured Henry; Grant and Foote took Donelson.

97. February, 1862.

98. "A game of see-saw," or series of fights and runs for position.

99. After the Union victory at Shiloh, and a month of obstinate fighting, Foote took Island No. 10, which opened the Mississippi for 300 miles to the Unionists.

100. Winchester and Yorktown were Union victories but Fredericksburg and Strasburg were Union losses.

101. After the capture of Fort Donelson, U. S. Grant occupied Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing in Tenn. Here on April 6, 1862, he was attacked by a superior force under A. S. Johnston. Johnston was killed, Grant so nearly beaten that his men prayed for night, or Buell one, to come. Buell came with Union reinforcements and Beaureguard was defeated the next day.

102. Grant operated north of Vicksburg for three months trying to cut a canal without any effect in early part of 1863; Porter ran past batteries on night of April 16, Grant moved land forces to west bank and marched them down stream; Grand Gulf below was bombarded by the fleet April 29, unsuccessfully; Port Gibson fell on 30; then the Confederates aban-

doned Raymond, Grand Gulf and Jackson, Miss., in quick succession before Grant's brilliant campaigning; this prevented outside aid; Pemberton, the Confederate commander, was defeated at Champion Hill, May 16; Grant won Black Ridge the next day; on 19 and 22 assaults on the town were repulsed; Grant then settled down to a seige; Pemberton being starved out, surrendered July 4; Gen. N. P. Banks captured Port Hudson from Gen. Gardener next day without much effort because of the news of Vicksburg having reached the Confederate commander.

103. The success of the Unionists at Shiloh and Price and Van Dorn's unsuccessful attack on Rosecrans.

104. This was a struggle between Lee and McClellan before Richmond from June 25 to July 1, 1862.

105. McClellan against Lee, the former advancing; same commanders McClellan falling back.

106. Gen. George H. Thomas because his command stood firm at the battle of Chickamauga.

107. Because Gen. Lee said, "There he stands like a stonewall."

108. Sergt. Boston Corbett.

109. December, 1865.

110. Jan. 1, 1863.

111. Russia.

112. Lee with about 70,000 men attacked Hooker who had about 120,000 men; and caused the latter to retreat, three days later May 5, 1863. Union loss, 17,000; Confederate loss, 12,000, Jackson killed by his own men. Last battle in open field won by Confederates.

113. Gettysburg, Meade and Lee. 90,000 and 80,000, respectively. The battle lasted 3 days, Lee retreating with a loss of 24,000. Union loss about the same.

114. Vicksburg, July 3, 1863. U. S. Grant and J. B. Pemberton.

115. When Lincoln ordered drafts to recruit the Union army the armed resistance in New York produced what was known as "Draft Riots."

116. Morgan's, Stuart's, Quantrell's, Bank's and Sheridan's.

117 Hooker and Bragg at Lookout Mountain and Mission-

ary Ridge. Confederates defeated. Grant and Lee in The Wilderness; Grant's advance checked temporarily.

118. "A hammering campaign."

119. "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

120. Burnside's blunder caused a number of Union troops to be needlessly sacrificed.

121. Cedar Creek.

122. He left Chattanooga on May 4, 1864, marching through a rough, mountainous country fighting battles with the enemy and destroying everything in a path of about 60 miles wide to Atlanta.

123. Sheridan damaged Lee's right wing; Grant bombarded Petersburg; Parke, Ord and Humphreys break Confederate lines; Lee notifies Pres. J. Davis, who was in church Sunday, April 2, of the imposing peril; Davis leaves; Lee's troops leave Richmond; and Gen. Wetzel goes in, hoisting Stars and Stripes on morning of April 3.

124. April 9, 1865. 25,000; April 26, 1865, 30,000.

125. Booth was shot. John Surrat, Mrs. Mary A. Surrat, Atzeroth, and Herrold were hanged on July 7, 1865.

126. XIII, XIV and XV.

127. Senator B. F. Wade, of Ohio, as he was Pres. pro tem. of the Senate, it would have made him President at that time.

128. For violating the "Tenure of office Law" in dismissing Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War.

129. First attempt was made in August, 1857, 350 miles were laid when it broke. 100 miles more would have completed it. Second attempt, June, 1859. Same vessels as before Niagara and Agamemnon made several trials succeeding at last in August 17, when there was great rejoicing and an ovation to Cyrus W. Field which was premature because it did not work properly. Third attempt by the Great Eastern July 1865, unsuccessful. Fourth attempt, Great Eastern left Valencia Bay, Ireland July 1866 and without a single mishap laid out 1866 miles landing at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.

130. This was a nickname given by the Southerners to adventurers from the North, who went South to get offices just

after the war. The "Scalawags" were the Southern people who aided or assisted the "Carpet baggers."

131. The U. S. paid Russia $7,200,000 for Alaska, in 1867.

132. In 1865 it was nearly three billions. There was no debt in Jackson's administration, 1833.

133. May 10, 1869.

134. Claims the U. S. had against Great Britian for furnishing the Confederates the "Alabama," which destroyed much commerce. The cause was arbitrated and U. S. awarded $15,500,000 damages.

135. World's Fair, New York, 1853.
Centenial, Philadelphia, 1876.
New Orleans' Exhibition, 1884.
Columbian, Chicago, 1892.
Pan American, Buffalo, 1900.
World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

136. It consisted of five members of the U. S. Senate, five members of the House of Representatives, and five members of the Supreme Court who sat to decide the Hayes-Tilden contest for the presidency; that Hayes received 185 and Tilden 184 electoral votes.

137. He was the engineer who built the steel bridge at St. Louis across the Mississippi. In 1875-1879 he "deepened the mouth" of the river.

138. In July 1864 when gold was $2.80. Jan. 1, 1879.

139. Richard P. Bland ("Silver Dick") of Mo. introduced the bill which provided for coinage of a number of silver dollars weighing 412½ grains each and that they be used to pay debts by the government. It passed over Hayes' veto in 1878.

140. Railroad and coal strikes; withdrawal of Union troops from the South.

141. Lincoln, April 14, 1865 by John Wilkes Booth—overthrow of the government.

Garfield, July 2, 1881 by Charles J. Guiteau—because he could not get an office.

McKinley, Sept. 6, 1900, by Leon F. Czolgolz—to keep the oath of anarchy.

142. The assassination of Garfield by a disappointed office seeker led to this action, also the growing principle of fitness for office.

143. The engineers were John A. Roebling and his son, William. Cost $15,000,000. Time 14 years. Length 1 1/4 miles. There are five avenues, two for cars, two for vehicles, one for pedestrians.

144. The "Blacklist" was a list kept by employers of persons thought to be unreasonable. "Boycott" is derived from an English captain of that name who refused to have any dealings with people in his neighborhood. "Dun" is derived in the same manner except the man requested debtors to pay him.

145. Republicans led by Carl Schurz who refused to support Blaine for president in 1884.

146. He was the first Democratic president to hold office for a quarter of a century.

147. While labor strikes were in progress in Chicago on May 4, 1886 about 600 persons gathered in Haymarket square where they were being addressed by speakers, when some one threw a bomb which exploded killing seven policemen and wounding about fifty more.

148. France, 1886. On Bedloe's Island in New York harbor.

149. 1888.

150. Benjamin Harrison, 1888. By Cleveland in 1892.

151. Increase in size of navy; The Dependent Pension Act; Sherman Silver Purchase Act; McKinley Tariff Act; Opening of Oklahoma; Admission of six new states; Census report; Johnstown Flood; Homestead Strike; Extension of Civil Service; Pan American Congress.

152. In Cleveland's second administration.

153. A new political party declaring in favor of (1) the Union labor forces; (2) Government ownership of railroads, telegraphs, telephones, etc; (3) Free coinage of silver; (4) Prohibition of alien ownership of land; (5) Establishment of saving's banks.

154. It was an act permitting the general government to order troops to be sent to quiet disturbance at elections.

155. Their decision was that the sea must be left open but seals were to be protected.

156. An army of idle people, headed by a horse-dealer named Coxey who went from Ohio to President Cleveland asking for work or food. They were 6,000. Nothing was accomplished and the army disbanded.

157. McKinley Tariff; Wilson-Gorman Tariff, and Dingley Bills.

158. A dispute having arisen between Venezuela and Great Britian as to boundary line of British Guiana, President Cleveland instructed Congress to appoint a commission to determine the line. This had the desired effect. It brought England to terms, for she at once made a treaty settling everything satisfactorily to Venezuela.

159. The widow of King Kalakua of the Hawaiian Islands. It became a republic in 1889 and in ten years later was annexed to the U. S.

160. Those Democrats who refused to support Bryan in 1896, and nominated Palmer, of Illinois, for president.

The "Lilly Whites" are white Republicans of the South who kept up a semblance of an organization only to be recognized with appointive officers. So called from Lilly leader of the faction in Louisiana.

161. An American sailing vessel, Virginus, was seized by the Spanish war steamer Tornado Oct. 31, 1873, on the pretense that the former was violating neutrality laws by aiding the insurgents in Cuba. Secretary Fish succeeded in obtaining a return of the vessel and an apology from Spain.

162. It is a clause in the new constitution amendments limiting the right of suffrage, permitting persons who were free. prior to 1860, the right to vote regardless of educational or other tests.

163. Gen. Lopez commanding an expedition of 300 Americans landed in Cuba in 1860, defeated Cubans and Spaniards at first, captured the governor and plundered the mansion, but as the natives did not recruit his ranks; they returned to New Orleans where the General was arrested for violating U. S. laws.

Col. William Walker made same kind of attack on Nicarauga in 1855 changing its government and besting the English out of the Mosquito territory. In a second expedition in 1860 he was captured and shot. So was Lopez.

164. (1) The inhuman treatment accorded Cubans as exemplified in the "reconcentrado system."
(2) The state of disorder in the Island owing to lack of good government.
(3) The destruction of the Maine.

165. (1) Battle of Manila. Dewey and Montejo.
(2) Battle of Santiago (naval). Sampson, Schley and Cevera.
(3) Battle of Santiago (land). Shafter and Torral.

166. A regiment of Western cowboys commanded by Col. Theodore Roosevelt in the Spanish-American war.

167. Puerto Rico, Philippines, Ladrones, Pine Island, Tutuila. Cuba was made independent under our protection.

168. A society organized by Miss Clara Barton to aid wounded soldiers in hospitals and on the battle fields.

169. That China should be kept open to commercial intercourse to all nations and not be "Polandized."

170. Representatives of leading civilized nations who meet at The Hague in Holland to arbitrate disputes.

171. A treaty has been concluded with the republic of Panama; damages assessed; and commissioners appointed; route surveyed; construction in progress.

172. In 1890 including colonies, 3,771,218 sq. mi. and 84,186,400 people.

173. *Washington, Whiskey Rebellion.
Adams, Alien and Sedition Laws.
*Jefferson, Joyful Purchase of Louisiana.
*Madison, Makes another war with Great Britain.
*Monroe, "Monroe Doctrine."
Adams, American railroad.
Jackson, Jerks U. S. Bank out of business.
Van Buren, View of "Mormonism."

(Harrison) Tyler, Takes Texas by treaty.
Polk, Pushes Mexico out of California.
(Taylor) Fillmore, Fugitive Slave Law.
Pierce, Perry's treaty with Japan.
Buchanan, Business Panic.
Lincoln, Lifts shackles from slaves.
(Lincoln) Johnson, Joins Alaska to U. S. by treaty.
*Grant, Gives Centennial Exhibition.
Hayes, His withdrawal of Southern troops.
(Garfield) Arthur, A cheaper postage.
*Cleveland, Civil Service Reform.
Harrison, Homestead Strike.
Cleveland, Columbian Exposition.
McKinley, Makes war on Spain.
(McKinley) Roosevelt, Relieves strike situation.

174. Adams, Jefferson, Aaron Burr, George Clinton, Eldridge Gerry, D. D. Tompkins, J. C. Calhoun, M. Van Buren, R. M. Johnson, John Tyler, G. M. Dallas, M. Fillmore, W. R. King, J. C. Breckenridge, H. Hamlin, A. Johnson, Schuyler Colfax, Henry Wilson, W. A. Wheeler, Chester A. Arthur, T. A. Hendricks, L. P. Morton, A. E. Stevenson, G. A. Hobart, Theodore Roosevelt, C. W. Fairbanks.

175. An act passed in 1886 prescribing order of succession to the presidency through the Cabinet officers in case of the death or disability of both president and vice president.

176. John Paulding, David Williams and Isaac Van Wart.

177. The Embargo laid on vessels in Jefferson's administration. Spell *Embargo,* backwards.

178. Napoleon's commercial restrictions upon European countries.

179. Savannah in 1819.

180. Two. 1801-04 and 1815.

181. William L. Marcy of N. Y. who was Secretary of State under Jackson.

182. Thomas Paine. For the purpose of arousing Americans to separate from British sovereignty. 1776.

183. Josiah Harmer's, unsuccessful, 1790.
A. St. Clair's, unsuccessful, 1791.
Anthony Wayne's, successful, 1794.
Indians ambuscaded and surprised first two expeditions.

184. Andrew Jackson followed them in first war in 1817 into Spanish territory (Florida) and defeated them.

In second war 1835-1837 they were successful for a time when Osceola their chief was captured under a flag of truce which ended the war.

185. Black Hawk was a famous Indian chief of Western tribes. Osceola, chief of the Seminoles, was captured in 1837, confined in Fort Moultrie where he died. Sitting Bull was chief of the Sioux tribe and aided in the Custer massacre. Later on when he surrendered the U. S. educated him.

186. In the main idea of giving a broader scope to the National Constitution the Whig party may be classed as successors to the Federalists. The Whig party was organized in 1835. The Republican party succeeded the Whigs and was organized in 1856.

187. The "Know Nothings" was a secret organization which was so named because its members refused to divulge anything. It finally became a political party ("Constitutional Union Party") and nominated John Bell for president in 1860.

188. Drake prepares for his world voyage, King Philip's War, Revolution, "Whiskey Ring;" Jamestown settled, Attack on Port Royal, Fulton's steamboat; French explorations, Dutch settlements in Conn., Settlement in Georgia, Spread of "Millerism"; Purchase of Manhattan Island, Bacon's Rebellion, Anti-Masonic fever, Centennial Exhibition.

189. That dates of importance are best studied together in groups of centuries, half-centuries or in a similar manner by association.

190. Sir Thomas Campbell. It tells of atrocities committed by the Indians in the massacres in Pennsylvania battles in Revolutionary times.

191. The capture of Stony Point by "Mad" Anthony Wayne.

192. The man that first carried the American flag around

the world. A citizen of California. Gold was first discovered at his mill.

193. Mrs. Betsey Ross assisted by George Washington. Fifteen.

194. Saratoga.

195. An attempt in 1859 to arm and free slaves of the South. It was unsuccessful; he and twenty-three of his followers were hanged.

196. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. William H. Harvey.

197. Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Pierce, Blaine: Bancroft, Motley, Prescott, Irving, Ridpath; Cooper, Hawthorne, Harte, Howells. Clemens; Longfellow, Bryant, Whittier, Holmes, Carleton; Franklin, Edwards, Hamilton, Edison, Lincoln.

198. Washington, Greene, Morgan, Scott, Harrison, Taylor, Grant, Lee, Sherman, Sheridan, Jackson, Thomas, McClellan and Miles.

199. Andrew Jackson, Zachary Taylor, Lief Ericsson, Abraham Lincoln, Henry Lee, J. Q. Adams, Anthony Wayne, P. H. Sheridan, Stephen A. Douglass.

200. Aaron Burr.

201. James Monroe.

202. Joseph Reed when the British were attempting by bribes to discover persons connected with the Boston Tea Party, burning of the Gaspee, etc.

203. The Erie Canal.

204. General George Washington, from June 17, 1775, to December 23, 1783.

Major-General Henry Knox, from December 23, 1783, to June 20, 1784.

Captain John Doughty (artillery), from June 20, 1784, to August 12, 1784.

Lieutenant-Colonel Josiah Harmar (infantry), from August 12, 1784, to March 4, 1791.

Major-General Arthur St. Clair, from March 4, 1791, to March 5, 1792.

Major-General Anthony Wayne, from April 13, 1792, to December 15, 1796.

Brigadier-General James Wilkinson, from December 15, 1796, to July 13, 1798.

Lieutenant-General George Washington, from July 13, 1798, to December 14, 1799.

Major-General Alexander Hamilton, from December 14, 1799, to June 15, 1800.

Brigadier-General James Wilkinson, from June 15, 1800, to January 27, 1812.

Major-General Henry Dearborn, from January 27, 1812, to June 15, 1815.

Major-General Jacob Brown, from June 15, 1815, to February 24, 1828.

Major-General Alexander Macomb, from May 29, 1828, to June 25, 1841.

Major-General Winfield Scott, from July 5, 1841, to November 1, 1861.

Major-General George Brinton McClellan, from November 1, 1861, to March 11, 1862.

Major-General Henry Wager Halleck, from July 23, 1862, to March 9, 1864.

General Ulysses Simpson Grant, from March 9, 1864, to March 4, 1869.

General William Tecumseh Sherman, from March 8, 1869, to November 1, 1883.

General Philip Henry Sheridan, from November 1, 1883, to August 5, 1888.

Lieutenant-General John McAllister Schofield, from August 14, 1888, to September 29, 1895.

Major-General Nelson Appleton Miles, from October 5, 1895.

The president of the United States is at all times commander-in-chief of the army and navy.

205. A lady who was banished from Mass. because of her religious opinions.

206. The planting of the seeds; polishing the British General's boots; early at the Tannery; recital of Marco Bozzaris."

207. Adams, Jefferson, Van Buren and Roosevelt by election afterward; Tyler and Fillmore on account of natural deaths of

presidents; Johnson, Arthur and Roosevelt by assassination of presidents.

208. S. F. Smith—America;
Joseph Hopkinson—Columbia;
Francis S. Key—Star Spangled Banner.

209. By John Paul Jones in 1777.

210. The Goldenrod.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT OF W. VA. (Questions.)

1. Where are evidences of "the Mound Builders" in West Virginia?

2. Who was the first white man in W. Va.? The first trader? The first settler?

3. Name and give dates of the oldest settlements.

4. What vessels brought the Virginia settlers over the Atlantic?

5. Name ten important events in the early history from 1735 to 1860.

6. Who were some of the Trans-Allegheny pioneers?

7. (a) What prominent officers (born on what is now West Virginia soil) took part in the French and Indian war?
(b) In the Revolutionary war?
(c) In the war of 1812?

8. What was the first name proposed for this State?

9. Why was it not so named?

10. Who were the Pringle brothers, and where did they reside?

11. Tell the story of Cornstalk and his tragic death.

12. What efforts are being made to mark his remains?

13. Describe the battle of Point Pleasant. (briefly.)

14. What was the Fairfax Stone?

15. Give a brief history of the Mason and Dixon's Line.

16. Name and give dates of ten important steps leading to the formation of the State.

17. Compare and give dates of the first and second constitutions.

18. What was the tax commission? the substance of its recommendations?

19. What amendments have been added to the second constitution?

20. Who was Francis H. Pierpoint?

21. (a) Name and give dates of the governors; (b) two important events under each administration.

22. Name all of our U. S. Senators.

23. Name the present Representatives in Congress.

24. What governor served the longest period? the shortest period? why?

25. Give a sketch of the University.

26. Who constitute the Board of Public Works, and what are its *duties?*

27. How are the Normal schools governed?

28. Why are titles to some large tracts of land in dispute?

29. Who invented the steamboat?

30. What was the first railroad in West Virginia?

31. Where were the first iron furnaces? salt furnaces?

32. What has been done to improve navigation of rivers?

33. Locate gas, oil, coal and lumber regions.

34. What was the first newspaper? where published?

35. Of the newspapers published in 1863 which are still in existence?

36. What can you say of the common schools in the state prior to 1865?

37. When was your county formed and of what was it formerly a part?

38. When does the fiscal year for the counties begin?

39. Where do toll gates still exist in this State?

40. (a) Name the elective officers required for the State.
(b) Tell what salary each receives.

41. Do the same for the county.

42. Was the township system ever tried in the State? Explain.

43. Name the officers for a district.

44. Give a brief account of compulsory education.

45. From what sources is revenue derived for schools?

46. When are elections held and what is the manner of voting?

47. What constitutes the legislative body? How apportioned?

48. How are laws made?

49. State salaries of legislators.

50. How are vacancies in governorship filled?

51. How many and what courts exist?

52. What educational institutions exist for the benefit of the colored people?

53. Locate Deaf and Blind institutions; also, Reform school.

54. Locate other penal and charitable institutions.

55. Give a brief sketch of the Historical and Antiquarian Society.

56. Topics for study:—

Agriculture, banking, dentistry, licenses, labor, mining, insurance, embalming, "Board of Health."

57. Where did the convention sit that framed the first constitution? Who was president?

58. Answer the same as to second constitution.

59. What is the supreme law of the land?

60. What powers are reserved to the State?

61. How many and what counties compose the State?

62. What is the meaning of the inscription *Montani Semper Liberi* on the great seal?

63. Who presides over the Senate when sitting as a court of impeachment?

64. Which branch of the Legislature prefers charges of impeachment?

65. How does the Legislature compare with Congress?

66. What effect has registration upon right to vote?

67. How often does the Legislature meet?

68. Who calls respective Houses to order?

69. Can either House adjourn without the consent of the other?

70. What is an *engrossed bill?*

71. How much property is exempted to husbands and parents from forced sale?

72. Define capitation, levy, escheat.

73. Where were the different French leaden plates buried? When? Who conducted the expedition?

74. Name twelve leading newspapers and persons associated with them.

75. Name ten West Virginia authors and one production from each.

76. Where are the highest points of land in the State?

77. Where are the lowest depressions?

78. Name and locate three natural curiosities.

79. Name and locate leading (a) public and (b) private educational institutions.

80. What officers can not immediately succeed themselves?

81. How are cadetships obtained to the University?

82. When and where were the first and last battles of the Revolutionary war fought?

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT OF W. VA. (Answers).

1. The Mammouth mound at Moundsville in Marshall county; the ancient mounds found in Greenbrier county; and in the valleys of the Kanawha, Ohio and Cheat rivers.

2. (a) John Lederer; (b) John Van Matre; (c) Morgan Morgan.

3. Shepherdstown in 1728.
Marlin's Bottom, Greenbrier county, in 1749.
Romney in 1762.
Morgantown in 1768.
Wheeling in 1770.
St. George in 1776.
Martinsburg in 1778.
Clarksburg in 1785.
Charleston in 1788.

4. Susan Constant, God-speed, and Discovery.

5. (1) Contest for the Ohio Valley. (2) Pontiac's war. (3) Dunmore's war. (4) Revolution. (5) Murder of Cornstalk. (6) General Broadhead's expedition against Delaware Indians. (7) Last seige of Fort Henry. (8) War with Miami Indians. (9) War of 1812. (10) John Brown's Raid. (Answers may differ).

6. Gov. Alex. Spotswood and Robert Brooke were among the first to cross the Mountains. See 2. John Minear, Andrew Miller, Thos. Parsons. The Pringle brothers, Jacksons, Bowmans, Cutrights, Carothers, etc.

7. (a) None.
(b) Gen. William Darke and Col. William Crawford.
(c) Gen. P. H. Steenbergen and Maj. Andrew Waggoner.

8. Vandalia.

9. The renewal of Indian wars and the beginning of the Revolution put an end to the correspondence although the King had approved it.

10. (John and Sam) Two deserters from the Pittsburg garrison of 1761. They lived in a hollow sycamore tree for a long time.

11. He was the chief of the Shawnee tribe of Indians located opposite Point Pleasant, after the "Dunmore war." While on a friendly mission to the fort at that place, he was murdered to avenge the death of a white hunter. His son, Elinipsico, and another Indian shared the same fate.

12. The Legislature has appropriated some money, and a committee has been appointed to arrange for the erection of a suitable monument.

13. Cornstalk hoped to destroy the entire Virginia army under Gens. Charles and Andrew Lewis at Point Pleasant on the morning of Oct. 10, 1774. It was a hand-to-hand conflict on the triangle between the two rivers until Gen. Lewis executed a flank movement, which being unknown to the savages, they fled across the Ohio in confusion. Gen. Chas. Lewis was killed.

14. It was a stone marking the N. W. corner of the Fairfax

estate and stood until recently as a corner for three counties in this State and Maryland.

15. Two London surveyors, Chas. Mason and Jeremiah Dixon ran a boundary line between Virginia and Pennsylvania, beginning at the E. and going westward (1765). The work was interrupted from time to time by the Indians and was not completed until 1780.

16. (1) Constitutional Convention of 1829 at Richmond. (2) Virginia Convention of April 17, 1861, and ratification of Ordinance of Secession May 23. (3) Clarksburg Convention April 22, 1861. (4) Wheeling Convention May 13, 1861. (5) Second Wheeling Convention June 4, 1861, to August 21, 1861. (6) Third Wheeling Convention Nov. 26, 1861. (7) Ratification of Constitution April 3, 1862. (8) Memorial of State presented to Congress May 29, 1862. (9) Final passage of Willey's substitute bill by Congress Dec. 20, 1862. (10) Signature of president Dec. 31, 1862, and conditions. (11) 60 day proclamation of Lincoln April 20, 1863.

17. First Constitution 1863.	Second Constitution 1872.
Gov. elected for two yrs.	Gov. elected for four years.
Eligible for re-election.	Ineligible for re-election.
State Supt. schools appointed.	Same officer elected.
Sec. of State elected.	Sec. of State appointed.
Legislature met annually.	Legislature meets biennially.
Senators served 2 yrs.	Senators elected for 4 years.
Delegates elected for 1 year.	Delegates elected for 2 years.
3 S'preme C'rt Judges.	4 Judges of Supreme Court.

18. (a) A committee of five persons, Hons. W. G. Hubbard, H. G. Davis, L. J. Williams, J. H. Holt and J. K. Thompson, appointed by Gov. White to recommend a system of equal taxation to the legislature. (b) (1) That the burden of State taxes be raised by a system of license fees, and counties relieved from the tax. (2) That all property be assessed at its true and actual value.

19. (1) Increasing number of Circuit Courts. (2) Increasing number of terms. (3) Changing County Courts. (4) Jury trials before justices. (5) That the Secretary of State be elected and a salary given him for services. (6) That the Auditor receive a stipulated compensation for his services instead of fees. (7) That the "Irreducible School Fund be limited to $1,000,000, etc. (8) That the Supreme Court of Appeals consist of five, instead of four, judges. (9) Providing for registration of voters.

20. He was governor of the "Reorganized government of Virginia."

21. Arthur I. Boreman 1863 to 1869.
W. Va. a Military Dept. under Gen. Kelly.
Berkeley and Jefferson counties added to the State.
*William E. Stevenson 1869 to 1871.
Impeachment of Judge Nathaniel Harrison.
Removal of Capital to Charleston.
John J. Jacob, 1871 to 1877.
The Virginia debt question.
Impeachment of Auditor and Treasurer.
Henry M. Mathews, 1877 to 1881.
Strike on B. & O. railroad.
Constitutional amendments.
Jacob B. Jackson, 1881 to 1885.
Tax commission of 1883.
Riot at Cannelton.
E. Willis Wilson, 1885 to 1890.
"Tilt" with railroads.
Settlement of boundary with Pa.
A. Brooks Fleming, 1890 to 1893.
Australian ballot law.
Suit with Maryland.
William A. MacCorkle, 1893 to 1897.
Bipartisan State boards.
Riot in Marshall county on B. & O. Ry.
George W. Atkinson, 1897 to 1901.
Public executions abolished.
Contest for U. S. Senator.

Albert B. White, 1901 to 1905.
Report of Tax Commission.
New Tax Legislation.
*Daniel D. T. Farnsworth served five days as Boreman resigned to accept a seat in the U. S. Senate.

22. Van Winkle, Willey, Boreman, Davis, Caperton, Price, Hereford, Camden, Kenna, Faulkner, Elkins and Scott.

23. B. B. Dovener, A. G. Dayton, J. H. Gaines, H. C. Woodyard, J. A. Hughes.

24. Hon. E. W. Wilson served five years because of pending contest between Goff and Fleming. Farnsworth to fill vacancy see note 21. The latter distinction is sometimes claimed by friends of Col. R. S. Carr, who was sworn in in time of the "contest of 1888."

25. On July 2, 1862 Congress donated lands to each state. W. Va. secured 150,000 acres which was sold for $90,000 and invested by the Governor. The Legislature of 1863 passed an act providing for the W. Va. Agricultural College within five years. Inducements were offered by Monongalia Academy and Woodburn Female Seminary which led to its acceptance by the State in 1867. In 1868 the name was changed to West Virginia University. Since that time its growth has been steady.

26. The Governor, Attorney General, Superintendent of Free Schools, Auditor and Treasurer. Sec. of State is Secretary.

27. By a Board of Regents and the State Supt. of Free Schools, former being appointed by the Governor.

28. The poor system by which Virginia sold its land making titles defective.

29. James Rumsey in 1783.

30. The Baltimore & Ohio, 1852.

31. (a) In Hampshire and Monongalia counties. (b) Near Charleston.

32. The channel of the Potomac river was cleared of rocks in 1785 at and below Harper's Ferry.

Private individuals attempted to dam the Kanawha and Monongahela rivers but the U. S. Congress came to the rescue. A strong organization is asking for locks for the Ohio river.

33. Gas and oil is found in the Pan Handle counties, Wetzel, Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Ritchie, Roane, Doddridge, Harrison, Taylor, Marion, Calhoun, Cabell and other counties. Coal principally in Kanawha, McDowell, Fayette, Mason, Mineral, Grant, Tucker, Pocahontas, Putnam counties and elsewhere. About one-half of the State has excellent timber, North Eastern, Central, Eastern and Southern portions.

34. The Monongalia Gazette published at Morgantown 1803.

35. Wheeling *Intelligencer,* Wheeling *Register,* Clarksburg *Telegram, The Free Press and Spirit* of Charles Town, Shepherdstown *Register,* Wellsburg *Herald,* Point Pleasant *Register.*

36. There were practically none.

37. Answers will differ.

38. June 1.

39 In Monroe, Tyler and Jefferson counties.

40. Governor, $5,000; Sec. of State, $4,500; State Superintendent of Schools, $3,500; Auditor, $4,000; Treasurer, $3,000; Attorney General, $3,000; Supreme Judges, $3,500 each.

41. Sheriff, salary and commissions.
County Clerk, salary and commissions.
Circuit Clerk, salary and commissions.
Three County Commissioners, $2.00 each per day.
Prosecuting Attorney, salary and fees.
County Superintendent of Schools, $300 to $500 per year.
Assessor, salary and fees.
Members House of Delegates, $4 per day and mileage.
With other counties elect Judges of Judicial Circuits and State senators.

42. Yes, from 1863 to 1872. A supervisor was elected for each township and these all met and constituted a court.

43. Justices of the Peace, Constables, Members of Boards of Education, Overseers of the Poor, Road Surveyors, Trustees.

44. The first Compulsory School Law was enacted in 1899, a better one in 1903.

45. (1) From forfeited and escheated lands.
(2) Lands sold by State after State purchases same.

(3) Grants, devises, bequests made to State for that purpose.
(4) State's share of the Literary Fund of Virginia.
(5) Stocks or other property which this State claims from Virginia.
(6) Proceeds of estates of persons dying intestate without heirs.
(7) Proceeds of taxes on revenue of corporations.
(8) Moneys paid for exemptions from military duty.
(9) Appropriations by the Legislature.
(10) Net proceeds of forfeitures and fines due the State.
(11) State capitation tax.
(12) General taxation.
(13) Interest and accrued amounts on above collective sums known as the "School Fund" (above one million dollars.)

46. (a) The Tuesday following the first Monday in November in even years. (b) The tickets are placed side by side in columns on the ballot, and the voter, taking one, enters a booth and marks out all columns or tickets except the one he desires to vote. This ticket must contain the names of all candidates for whom the voter votes.

47. The Senate, composed of two members from each Senatorial district, (30 in all), and House of Delegates, composed of members representing the different counties, apportioned according to population.

48. (1) By passing both legislative bodies and receiving the governor's signature of approval.
(2) If after pasing in both houses, it remains with the governor for five days, it becomes a law whether or not he approves it.
(3) Should a bill pass both houses and the governor disapprove it by returning it with his objections (veto it), and it is again passed in each house, it is a law.

49. Four dollars per day and mileage.

50. The Pres. of the Senate becomes governor until next election.

51. Four. Supreme Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts, County Courts, Justices' Courts. (The counties of Cabell, Fayette, Kanawha, Marion, Mercer, McDowell, Ohio and Wood have also Criminal Courts.)

52. The Institute at Farm, Kanawha county.
The Colored Institute at Bluefield, Mercer county.
Storer College at Harper's Ferry, Jefferson county.

53. Romney, Hampshire county; Pruntytown, Taylor county.

54. Penitentiary, Moundsville in Marshall county.
Hospital for Insane, Weston in Lewis county.
Hospital for Insane, Spencer in Roane county.
Industrial Home for Girls, Salem, Harrison county.
The W. Va. Asylum, Huntington, Cabell county.
Miners' Hospital No. 1, Welch, McDowell county.
Miners' Hospital No. 2, McKendree, Fayette county.
Miners' Hospital No. 3, Fairmont, Marion county.

55. An act of incorporation was passed March 2, 1870, and several meetings were held at Morgantown, but the organization ceased to exist in 1884. It was revived by a complete organization in 1890, when a new charter was granted It has a permanent location in the Capitol and many splendid collections, but no complete statistics have ever been published.

56. For lack of space, suggestions only are made:—

(a)
1. Who comprises State board?
2. When organized?
3. Its purposes.
4. Legislative authority, etc.

(b)
1. State Bank Examiner—Hon. M. A. Kendall.
2. Duties. Salary $700 and $15 for each bank examined.
3. Law. Controlled by Board of Public Works.
4. See report.

(c)
1. Provision for Board of Examiners.
2. Number. Compensation, etc.
3. Deficiency in law.

(d)
1. For what required?
2. Advantages.
3. Weaknesses.
4. Law. When enacted,

(e)
1. Act of 1889.
2. Commissioner—Hon. I. V. Barton.
3. Duties. Salary $1200 and expenses.
4. Reports furnished to him.

(f)
1. Mine Inspector (Hon. J. W. Paul) and deputies.
2. Duties. Salary $1200 and expenses.
3. Reports, etc.

(g)
1. Under direction of Auditor.
2. What we need further?
3. How to get it?

(h)
1. State Board.
2. Act of 1899.
3. Requirements, fee, etc.

(i)
1. Law.
2. State Board, how constituted?
3. Regulates practice of medicine.
4. Powers and duties.
5. Local board, how constituted?

57. At Wheeling. Hon. John Hall of Mason county.

58. In the old M. E. Church at Charleston. Hon. Samuel Price of Greenbrier county.

59. The Constitution of the United States.

60. The State is sovereign within its own limits over all questions not expressly assigned to the National government.

61. Barbour, County Seat Philippi.
Berkeley, County Seat Martinsburg.
Boone, County Seat Madison.
Braxton, County Seat Sutton.

Brooke, County Seat Wellsburg.
Cabell, County Seat Huntington.
Calhoun, County Seat Grantsville.
Clay, County Seat Clay.
Doddridge, County Seat West Union.
Fayette, County Seat Fayetteville.
Gilmer, County Seat Glenville.
Grant, County Seat Petersburg.
Greenbrier, County Seat Lewisburg.
Hampshire, County Seat Romney.
Hancock, County Seat New Cumberland.
Hardy, County Seat Moorefield.
Harrison, County Seat Clarksburg.
Jackson, County Seat Ripley.
Jefferson, County Seat Charles Town.
Kanawha, County Seat Charleston.
Lewis, County Seat Weston.
Lincoln, County Seat Hamlin.
Logan, County Seat Logan.
McDowell, County Seat Welch.
Marion, County Seat Fairmont.
Marshall, County Seat Moundsville.
Mason, County Seat Point Pleasant.
Mercer, County Seat Princeton.
Mineral, County Seat Keyser.
Mingo, County Seat Williamson.
Monongalia, County Seat Morgantown.
Monroe, County Seat Union.
Morgan, County Seat Berkeley Springs.
Nicholas, County Seat Summerville.
Ohio, County Seat Wheeling.
Pendleton, County Seat Franklin.
Pleasants, County Seat St. Marys.
Pocahontas, County Seat Marlinton.
Preston, County Seat Kingwood.
Putnam, County Seat Winfield.
Raleigh, County Seat Beckley.

Randolph, County Seat Elkins.
Ritchie, County Seat Harrisville.
Roane, County Seat Spencer.
Summers, County Seat Hinton.
Taylor, County Seat Grafton.
Tucker, County Seat Parsons.
Tyler, County Seat Middlebourne.
Upshur, County Seat Buckhannon.
Wayne, County Seat Wayne.
Webster, County Seat Addison.
Wetzel, County Seat New Martinsville.
Wirt, County Seat Elizabeth.
Wood, County Seat Parkersburg.
Wyoming, County Seat Oceana.
Fifty-five.

62. Mountaineers are always free.

63. The President of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

64. The House of Delegates.

65. The House of Delegates in many particulars corresponds to the House of Representatives while the Senates are alike in some features.

66. None according to the constitution. The last amendment provides for a system of registration.

67. Biennially on the second Wednesday of January.

68. The oldest member in point of service.

69. Each may adjourn without the consent of the other but not longer than three days.

70. One plainly written with all amendments preparatory to final action upon third reading.

71. A *homestead* may be taken upon real estate to the value of $1000; A *schedule* of personal property to amounts less than $200.

72. Head or poll tax; % placed on valuation for purpose of taxation; to revert or become forfeited back to the State.

73. 1. Mouth of the Conewango on South bank of the Allegheny.
2. Mouth of French creek on the Ohio.

3. Mouth of Wheeling creek on the Ohio.
4. Mouth of Muskingum near Marietta, Ohio.
5. Mouth of the Great Kanawha near Point Pleasant.
6. Mouth of the Miami.

Capt. B. de Celeron in 1749.

74. 1. Wheeling Intelligencer—John Frew.
2. Wheeling Register—Chas. E. Taney.
3. Parkersburg Journal—P. W. Morris.
4. Parkersburg News—C. D. Elliott.
5. Parkersburg Sentinel—R. E. Horner.
6. Huntington Advertiser—J. H. Long.
7. Huntington Herald—C. E. Haworth.
8. Charleston Mail—M. W. Donnally.
9. Charleston Gazette—George Byrne.
10. Martinsburg Statesman—U. S. G. Pitzer.
11. Bluefield Telegraph—Hugh Ike Shott.
12. West Virginia School Journal—W. T. Barbe & R. A. Armstrong.

75. 1. Virgil A. Lewis—History of West Virginia.
2. Richard E. Fast—History of West Virginia.
3. Hu Maxwell—History of Tucker County.
4. Geo. W. Atkinson—History of Kanawha County.
5. John P. Hale—Trans-Allegheny Pioneers.
6. Waitman T. Barbe—Ashes and Incense.
7. Daniel B. Lucas—Ballads and Madrigals.
8. David H. Strother—The Virginia Canaan.
9. Emma Withers—Wildwood Chimes.
10. Alvaro F. Gibbons—Prominent Men of West Virginia.

(Answers to 74 and 75 may differ.)

76. Spruce Knob in Pendleton, and Spruce Knob in Pocahontas counties.

77. At Harper's Ferry, and mouth of Big Sandy River.

78. Hanging Rocks, Hampshire county.
Rosby's Rock, Marshall county.
Tea Table Rock, Putnam county.

79. (a) The University at Morgantown. Preparatory branches at Montgomery and Keyser.

State Normals, for white, at Huntington, Fairmont, Athens, Glenville, West Liberty, Shepherdstown.
Normals for Colored at Farm and Bluefield.

(b) Bethany College near Bethany.
W. Va. Conference Seminary at Buckhannon.
Broaddus Institute at Clarksburg.
Salem College at Salem.
Female Academy at Lewisburg.
Mt. de Chantal Seminary at Wheeling.
Morris-Harvey College at Barboursville.
Fayetteville Academy at Fayetteville.

See 54.

80. Governors and Sheriffs.

81. From Board of Regents in Senatorial district. Applicant must be between 16 and 21 years of age, of good moral character, and not more than eight from any one county except in cases of vacancy.

82. (a) Point Pleasant Oct. 10, 1774.
(b) Wheeling Sept. 11, 1782.

GEOGRAPHY. (Questions.)

1. What is geography? political geography? commercial geography? vital geography? physical geography?

2. How are these dependent upon each other?

3. What is the earth? Give its size and point of distance from the sun as compared with other planets.

4. What is its circumference? its axis? the poles? the circles?

5. What are the great circles? what is an arc?

6. How many and what proofs have we of the earth's rotundity?

7. What is a continent? an island? a peninsula? a shore? a cape? a mountain? a plateau?

8. Define and describe the formation of plains.

9. How many people of the world live on plains?

10. What is a volcano? an earthquake? a crater? lava?

11. What is an archipelago? a gulf? a bay? a strait? a sound? a river? a channel? a fiord? a firth?

12. What is the mouth of a river? the bed? the head?

13. Distinguish between right and left banks of a river.

14. What is the longest river in the world? the widest? the deepest?

15. What is peculiar about the Hoang-ho river in China?

16. What effects have the two motions of the earth?

17. (a) What is a map? (b) latitude? (c) longitude? (d) a meridian?

18. How many miles in a degree?

19. What determines the width of the zones?

20. Suppose the inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of its orbit were 25° instead of 23 1/2°, give the width of the zones.

21. Instead of zones what terms may be used?

22. What is the world ridge?

23. In going around the world ridge what peculiar animals would be found ranging high up among the mountains?

24. Which are older the Rockies or Alleghanies? Give proofs.

25. How many races of mankind and how are they distinguished?

26. On what does the social condition of man depend?

27. What are the different forms of government? Define each.

28. What religions exist in the world?

29. Give distribution of races and tell how many persons belong to each.

30. Give length and breadth of U. S.; (b) of W. Va.

31. Bound the U. S. and each of its territories, naming the capitals.

32. Bound the chief countries of Europe and name the capitals and chief cities of commercial importance.

33. Bound W. Va.; name the counties and county seats.

34. Name the gulfs, straits and sounds of N. A.

35. Locate ten largest lakes of the world.

36. How would you go by boat from Chicago to Liverpool?

37. Give relative sizes of the grand divisions.

38. Name the culminating point in each grand division.

39. Compare the physiographic features of S. A. and Africa.

40. How is Canada governed? Newfoundland?

41. Name the rivers connecting the Great Lakes.

42. What states in the U. S. are in the Atlantic Costal plain? Border on the Pacific Ocean? Border on Canada? On the Mississippi?

43. Name the highest mountain, the longest river, the longest railroad, the longest tunnel, the greatest cave, the hottest city, the coldest city in the world.

44. What falls in N. A.?

45. Name and give capitals of the central American states.

46. What country entirely west of the Andes? What are its products?

47. Locate the wheat, corn, gold, coal, silver, cattle, and sheep regions of the globe.

48. What is the latitude of London, Washington, Mexico, Pekin, Manila, Vienna, Stockholm, Madrid, Cairo?

49. Name all the peninsulas of Asia.

50. What is there remarkable in respect to the Caspian and Aral seas?

51. Where is Mount Sinai? Ararat? And for what is each noted?

52. What countries border on the Indian Ocean?

53. In what two countries does it seldom rain? Why?

54. How do you account for the Desert of Sahara? What is its size?

55. Give the seas, gulfs, bays and straits of Oceanica.

56. What is the crust of the earth and how far has it been penetrated?

57. How are rocks classified?

58. Define each class.

59. What are fossils?

60. Mention the ages comprising the formation of the earth.

61. How are islands classified?

62. Give theory of mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes.

63. In what direction do the largest rivers flow?

64. Where are highest mountains found in most countries?

65. What is atmosphere? temperature?

66. Give theory of winds; of waves.

67. What is dew, frost, hail, rain, snow. Give cause of each.

68. What are glaciers? avalanches?

69. Where is the greatest and the least rainfall in the world?

70. What is climate? isothermal and isochronous lines?

71. What effects climate?

72. What do you know of the distribution of plants?

73. Of animals?

74. Describe the Gulf Stream, Japan Current and Arctic Currents.

75. What is the cause of the Sargasso sea?

76. What is the polyp? What of its work?

77. What are Artesian wells?

78. Locate Pictured Rocks, Iron Mountain, Dead Sea, Lake Reyes.

79. For what is Mount Vesuvius noted? Stromboli?

80. What is meant by the Snow line?

81. Locate the International Date Line.

82. How does the Southern part of Africa compare in height with the Northern part? The whole of Africa with Europe?

83. What are the products of Italy? Persia? Greece? Pennsylvania? Illinois?

84. What is peculiar about the Casiquaire river in S. A.?

85. Write ten largest cities of the world in order of size.

86. What countries have natural boundaries?

87. What do the names Valparaiso, Terre del fuego, Chile, Ecuador, Corpus Christi, Montevideo, Molino del Rey, Monterey, Sacramento, Venezuela, Cerro Gordo mean?

88. Name five trunk line railroads in the U. S.

89. How would you go by water from Charleston, W. Va. to Charleston, S. C.? How by rail?

90. What would be the approximate distance in miles from Washington, D. C. to St. Louis, Mo. airline route?

91. What does Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gallipolis, Annapolis, and Constantinople mean?

92. Where are the following products found:—sealskins, tea, coffee, rice, indigo, tallow, pepper, cinnamon, quinia, ivory, barley, olives, figs, tobacco?

93. Describe Summer solstice, Winter solstice.

94. Explain the theory of thunder and lightning.

95. Classify clouds.

96. What is an elliptical orbit? Illustrate.

97. Where was once a Lake region in the U. S.?

98 Define tundras, llanos, steppes, pampas, prairies, oases, selvas.

99. How does Jupiter compare with the earth in size?

100. What is a moon? a satellite? a meteor?

101. What is aphelion? perihelion?

102. What is a simoon? monsoon? hurricane? tornado? cyclone? whirlwind?

103. The length of the longest day at Bergen is 19 hours; locate those places that have their longest days of the same length.

104. What two places on the earth have the greatest difference in latitude?

105. What three countries principally supply the world's demand for tea?

106. Name two great manufacturing cities that are located upon the Merrimac river.

107. Mention (a) two bays on the coast of Massachusetts; (b) two large islands off its coast.

108. What are geysers? Locate two important geyser regions.

109. Name (a) the capital of Texas; (b) its chief seaport; (c) two of its rivers; (d) its chief field product.

110. Select any four of the following and state an important event in connection with each: Island of Elba, Mt. Vesuvius, Mecca, Jerusalem, Palos, Corsica, Moscow.

111. Name the bodies of water connected by (a) Davis strait; (b) Behring strait; (c) Strait of Mackinaw; (d) Strait of Bosporus.

112. What port forms a convenient stopping place for vessels during a voyage from San Francisco to Australia?

113. Bound (a) the north temperate zone; (b) the south frigid zone.

114. Name three localities in this State noted for their mineral springs.

115. Name three agencies which afford New York State great facilities for trade.

116. (a) Which hemispheres contain the largest islands? (b) What is the largest island of North America?

117. What is the general direction of the rivers of the Atlantic States? Why?

118. Name the loftiest mountain chain in Europe, and name the loftiest peak in the chain.

119. (a) Describe the Orinoco; (b) the Congo; (c) the Danube. (Give source, general directions, and outlet).

120. Name a state which is noted for the production of (a) coal; (b) rice; (c) sugar; (d) fruits and wines; (e) salt.

121. Name two railroad routes from Buffalo to Chicago.

122. Name the counties in each of the Congressional Districts of W. Va.

123. Name the counties in each of the Senatorial Districts of W. Va.

124. Give the latitude of the tropic of Capricorn and of the Arctic circle.

125. Name a large island or group of islands lying southeast of (a) North America; (b) South America; (c) Asia; (d) Africa; (e) Australia.

126. Mention two peninsulas that form a part of the territory of Mexico and the bodies of water that touch the shores of each.

127. What is the religious faith of the greater part of (a) India; (b) Turkey; (c) China?

128. Give the title applied to the ruler of (a) Persia; (b) Japan; (c) Turkey; (d) Russia; (e) Germany.

129. What island is noted for its nickel mines?
130. Where is the largest crater in the world?
131. What do the Australians use for needles?
132. What peculiarity in the leaves of the trees in Australia?
133. Where do the rivers lose themselves in the sand?
134. For what purpose did England first use Australia?
135. What explorer died in the Philippine Islands? In the Sandwich Islands?
136. Give "popular names" of some cities.

GEOGRAPHY. (Answers.)

1. It is the study of earth as the home of man. Political geography relates to countries and their government; Commercial, deals with exports and imports of products; Vital, the animal and plant life; Physical, with elevation, formation, drainage and all the natural features.

2. All are more or less dependent upon physical features. Political and Commercial supplement each other in a limited degree, as does also Vital with the former two.

3. The planet upon which we live. It is fifth in size and third in point of distance from the Sun.

4. The distance around it—about 25,000 miles.
The distance through the center—about 8,000 miles.
Extremities of the shortest axis.
Markings indicating inclination, change of seasons, etc.

5. All geographical circles whose centers are identical with the center of the earth. An arc is a part of a circle.

6. (1) View of a ship leaving port.
(2) Circumnavigation of the globe.
(3) The earth's shadow in an eclipse.
(4) Appearance of stars.
(5) Circular appearance of the horizon.
(6) Measurement and plumbing of steeples, etc.
(7) Shadows of objects move in circles.
(8) By actual measurement.
(9) Change of seasons, etc.

(10) Telescopic observations exhibit all planets as round.

(11) The law of centrifugal and centripetal force as exhibited by (a) the crust or surface and (b) the equatorial and polar diameters.

7. (a) The greatest division of land. (b) A portion of land surrounded by water. (c) Land almost surrounded by water. (d) Land bordering on oceans, lakes, etc. (e) Point of land jutting out into the water. (f) Highest elevation of land. (g) An elevated table land or high plain.

8. Flood plains made by swollen streams.

Delta plains made by collection of sediment at river mouths.

Coastal plains made by raising of sea-bottoms, etc.

Lake plains made by drying up of lakes.

Lava plains made by lava from volcanic eruptions.

9. About three-fourths of the earth's population.

10. (a) A cone shaped mass of ashes and lava. (b) Upheavals and undulations caused by unequal temperature, gases, etc. (c) The opening of a volcano. (d) Debris ejected from volcanoes.

11. (a) A cluster of islands. (b) Large body of water almost surrounded by land. (c) Not quite so large as a gulf. (d) Small body of water uniting larger bodies. (e) A body of water whose depth is easily measured. (f) A fresh stream of water flowing through the land. (g) A navigable strait between two bodies of land. (h) A narrow inlet of the sea as in Norway and Alaska. (i) Same as (h) except term used in Scotland.

12. The point where it flows into another river, sea, lake or gulf. The trough in which it flows. Where it rises.

13. In descending a stream the right bank is on the right, etc.

14. Single river, Nile. Answer generally given is Mississippi with the Missouri. The Amazon is the widest and also deepest at its mouth.

15. This river has shifted its mouth back and forth along the coast of China for a distance of 300 miles. Also the great plains built by it.

16. The motion of the earth on its own axis produces day and night and its motion around the Sun causes change of seasons.

17. (a) Representation of a portion of the earth as flat for convenience of study. (b) Distance measured north or south of the equator. (c) Distance measured east or west of any meridian. (d) A point selected from which to reckon time.

18. 69.16 statute miles at the equator. The number varies.

19. The inclination of the earth's axis to the plane of its orbit.

20. Each of the Frigid zones would be 25°, the Torrid zone 50°, and the Temperate zones each 40°.

21. Belts or girdles. See Frye's Geography as to *cold* belts, *cool* belts, etc.

22. It is that greatest elevation of mountains apparently in the shape of a horseshoe which begin with the Andes of South America and end with the Snow mountains of Africa.

23. The llama, alpaca, musk deer.

24. The Alleghanies. Deposits of coal, iron, gas, etc., the work of earlier ages, and the wearing down of these mountains.

25. Five. By the color of the skin, shape of skulls, kind of hair, etc., as White, Yellow, Black, Red and Brown.

26. The social condition of man depends upon his locality, environments, intelligence and opportunities.

27. Monarchy, a country governed by one ruler or monarch.
Aristocracy, a country governed by nobles or certain classes.
Democracy, a country governed by the people.

28. Christian, Jewish, Mohammedanism, Brahminism, Buddhism, Shintoism.

29. Caucasian or White in America, Europe and part of N. Africa, 690,000; Mongolian or Yellow in China, Japan and Alaska, 600,000; African or Black in Africa, 150,000; American or Red in America, 12,000; Malay or Brown in East Indies, 35,000.

30. (a) Average length about 2800 miles with average breadth of 1500 miles. (b) Greatest length from East to the Southwest is 270 miles; from North to South, 230 miles.

31. On the North by Canada; East by Atlantic; South by Gulf of Mexico and Mexico; West by Pacific; Capital, Washington on the Potomac.

Indian Territory, on North by Oklahoma and Kansas; East by Arkansas; South by Texas; West by Oklahoma; chief city, Tallequah. Oklahoma on N. by Col. and Kansas; E. by Indian; S. and W. by Texas and New Mexico; Capital, Guthrie. Arizona on N. by Utah; E. by New Mex.; S. by Mex.; W. by Cal. and Nev.; Capital, Phoenix. New Mexico on N. by Col.; E. by Ok. and Texas; S. by Mex.; W. by Arizona; Capital, Santa Fe. Alaska, Hawaii, Philippines are only districts as is also D. of Columbia.

(Students should also practice this for each State and the county in which they live.)

32. Great Britain on West and North by Atlantic; East by North Sea; South by Strait of Dover, English Channel and Atlantic Ocean. Capital, London. Other towns, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Dublin.

France on North by Southern boundaries for Great Britain and Belgium; East by Germany, Switzerland and Italy; South by Mediterranean Sea and Spain; West by Bay of Biscay, Atlantic Ocean and English Channel; Capital, Paris. Other cities, Brest, Havre, Bordeaux.

Germany on North by North Sea, Denmark and Baltic Sea; on East by Russia and Austria; South by Austria and Switzerland. Capital, Berlin. Leipsic, Dresden and Hamburg are important towns.

Russia on North by Arctic Ocean; East by Behring and Okhotsh Seas, La Perouse Strait, Gulf of Tartary and Japan Sea; S. by Chinese Empire, Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey, Black Sea, Austria; W. by Austria, Germany, Baltic Sea, Gulf of Bothnia and Sweden; Capital, St. Petersburg. Other cities are: Sebastopol, Moscow, Novgorod.

33. On the N. by Ohio, Penn. and Maryland; on the E. by Md. and Virginia; S. by Virginia and Kentucky; W. by Ky. and Ohio. See answer number 61 in State History.

34. Gulfs:—St. Lawrence, Mexico, Campeche, Honduras, Tehuantepec, California, Alaska, Bothnia, Coronation.

Straits:—Behring, Barrow, Davis, Hudson, Belle Isle, Canso, Mackinac, Florida, Fuca, Shelikof, Etolin, Denmark, Dolphin, Fisher.

Sounds:—Norton, Kotzebue, Mellville, Jones, Smith, Lancaster, Franklin, Long Island, Queen Charlotte, Albemarle, Pamlico, St. Helena, Cumberland.

35. Caspian Sea in Russia; Lake Victoria in Africa; Lake Superior between Canada and the U. S.; Aral Sea in central Asia; Lake Michigan in Michigan; Lake Huron in Canada; Lake Baikal in Siberia; Lake Erie bordering Penn.; Ladoga in western Russia; Ontario in Canada bordering on the U. S.

36. Lake Michigan, St. of Mackinac, Lake Huron, St. Clair river, Lake St. Clair, Detroit river, Lake Erie, Welland canal, Lake Ontario, River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, Atlantic Ocean, North Channel and Irish Sea.

37. Australia is about 1/2 as large as South America.
Europe is about 1/2 as large as North America.
S. A. is about 7/8 as large as North America.
N. A. is about 3/4 as large as Africa.
Africa is about 2/3 as large as Asia.

38. Mt. McKinley in Alaska for North America.
Aconcagua in Chile for South America.
Elboorz in Russia for Europe.
Mt. Everest in Thibet for Asia.
Kilamanjaro in German East Africa for Africa.

39. General contour is similar but the highest mountains are on western coast of S. A. while they are on the opposite coasts of Africa. Each has two secondary chains of mountains. Each has a long river but they do not flow in the same direction. Each has a rainless region—Peru and Egypt. Africa has the Great Desert and more territory in the hot belt, while there is but a small desert in South America.

40. By a British Viceroy or Gov.-General and a privy council of 13 members; also a parliament consisting of a Senate (80 life members) and House of Commons (elected for five years).

A Governor-General appointed by the King of Gt. Britain.

41. St. Clair, Detroit, Niagara.

42. Conn., N. Y., N. J., Del., Md., Va., N. C., S. C., Georgia, Florida; Washington, Oregon and California; Washington, Mon., N. D., Minn., Wis., Mich., O., Pa., N. Y., Vt., N. H., Me.; Minn., Iowa, Mo., Ark., La., Miss., Tenn., Ky., Ill., Wisconsin.

43. Mt. Everest. (See 14). The Trans-Siberian Railway. St. Gotthard in Switzerland. Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. Mecca in Arabia. Verkoyansk in Siberia.

44. Niagara, Minnehaha, Yosemite, St. Anthony, Yellowstone, Shoshone.

45. Guatemala, New Guatemala; Belize, Belize; Honduras, Tegucigalpa; Nicaragua, Managua; San Salvador, Salvador; Costa Rica, San Jose; Panama, Colon.

46. Chile. Grains, fruits, vegetables, minerals, niter.

47. Wheat in Central Europe, Western part of South America, central and southern parts of North America. Corn in practically same places and also Australia. Gold and silver in Siberia, South Africa, Rocky Mountains, Borneo, New Zealand, Colombia, Australia, Andes Mountains. Coal in Alleghany Mountains, Nova Scotia, Chile, Great Britain, New Caledonia.

Cattle in Russia, Orange Free State, Venezuela, Argentina, Madagascar and U. S.

Sheep in Persia, India, South Africa, Argentina, New Zealand, U. S.

48. 51 1/2°; 38° 40′; 19° 30′; 40°; 14° 30′; 48°; 59°; 40° 20′; 30°; all North.

49. Kamchatka, Korea, Indo-China, Malay, Deccan, Arabia, Taimur.

50. So large to have no outlets. Both are salt.

51. In Turkey. Moses received the Ten Commandments on the former while the Ark rested upon the latter, after the flood.

52. Australia, Java, Sumatra, Siam, Burma, India, Beloochistan, Persia, Arabia, Somauli, East Africa, Natal and Cape Colony.

53. Peru and Egypt. In the former on account of precipi-

tation of moisture on sides of the Andes before it reaches there. The high mountains to the South precipitate the moisture and the Sahara Desert to the West dries up the warm-laden rain winds.

54. It is too far South to receive rains from the Westerly winds; too far north to get the benefit of the equatorial rain belt; and is swept by the northeast drying trades which become warmer as they approach the heat equator. It is 2/3 as large as the U. S.

55. Seas: China, Japan, Sulu, Celebes, Banda, Koro, Arafura, Coral, Timor, Java, Flores, Sunda.

Gulfs: Siam, Papua, Carpentaria, Cambridge, Tomini, Spencer, St. Vincent.

Bays: Moreton, Great Australian, Sharks, Of Plenty, Hawke.

Straits: Malacca, Sunda, Macassar, Molucca, Balba, Torres, Bass, Cook, Kandava, Nanuky.

56. The outside or surface. An Artesian well at Paris is 1,925 feet deep.

57. As to origin: (1) Igneous, produced by action of heat. (2) Aqueous, settling of minerals in water. (3) Metamorphic, made by action of heat, pressure, and moisture.

58. As to condition: (1) Stratified, arranged in layers. (2) Unstratified, not arranged in layers.

59. They are remains or imprints of plants and animals which have been buried under water or in damp earth.

60. Azoic—period without life.
Eozoic—dawn of life.
Palaezoic—ancient life.
Mesozoic—life bearing some resemblance to present life.
Cenozoic—bearing decided resemblance to present life.
Age of man—as at present.

61. Continental, those near continents.
Oceanic, those lying out in the seas.

62. (a) Strain produced by slow cooling of interior causing portions to shrink from the crust making depressions. (b) Explosion of steam caused by water finding its way down into the red hot parts of the earth. (c) Shakings of the earth's

crust caused by resistance of crust to unequal cooling or slipping of fissured rocks.

63. Generally, towards the most shallow ocean.

64. Facing the deepest oceans.

65. (a) The air all about us. (b) Degree of heat found in the atmosphere.

66. The sun warms the air which rises and cold air settles down to fill the vacuum; the motion of the earth sets these currents or winds in motion. Waves are swinging motions of the water caused by the friction of winds, etc.

67. Dew is moisture condensed by rapid cooling of the air after sunset.

Frost is frozen dew. Hail consists of frozen particles of ice and snow carried by alternate whirlings of particles from snow clouds to rain clouds. Rain is falling water produced by air being overloaded with moisture. Snow is condensation of moisture when temperature is below 32°.

68. Masses of ice formed in the region of perpetual snow and moving *slowly* down a mountain slope. Avalanches are masses of snow and ice sliding *swiftly* down a mountain or breaking over a precipice.

69. Cherrapunji, India; Desert of Sahara.

70. Condition of a place regarding temperature, moisture, etc. Isothermals are lines connecting places having the same degree of temperature. Lines connecting places having the same time.

71. Latitude, altitude, proximity to water, ocean currents, prevailing winds, slope of the land, character of the soil.

72. In regions of heavy rainfalls near the equator we have dense forests; next region of open forests; grassy lands principally in the temperate zones; and tundras and ice fields beyond.

73. Large and fierce animals, man-animals, giraffe, buffalo, etc., in torrid zone; domestic animals, bears, wolves, etc., in temperate zones; bears, walruses, seals, etc. in frigid zones. Some exceptions are found on account of elevation.

74. (a) Issuing from the Gulf of Mexico, flowing around Florida, North-east to Labrador where it divides, one branch going on past Iceland towards Spitzbergen and is lost in a cold

current; the main branch bends to the east rounding the coast of Spain and northern Africa being lost in the Guinea and Equatorial currents.

(b) The Japan current is a branch of the Equatorial issuing from near the island of Celebes, flowing just east of the Philippines and Japan North-east losing its identity in the Arctic current in Behring strait.

(c) One Arctic current issuing from Smith's strait flows down through Davis' strait to Newfoundland; another from the Northeast coast of Greenland flows Southwest to the same point where both meet the Gulf stream and an exchange is made in the way of counter currents running underneath in the opposite direction.

75. The eddy water holds drift and seaweed which grows and remains in the stagnant pool.

76. The form of animal life belonging to the Anthozoa which feeds itself extending from one trunk or branch to another—older ones dying—forming a place of deposit for sediment, etc., making *Coral islands.*

77. Wells made by boring to such a depth that the pressure will force the water up. See 56.

78. On Lake Superior; in Missouri; in Palestine; in Peru; the source of the Amazon.

79. In 79 an eruption destroyed the cities of Herculaneum, Pompeii and Stabiae. Stromboli is an island having a constant active volcano.

80. The lower limit of permanent snow on the mountains.

81. The International Date Line for commerce is coincident with 180° of Longitude, but an *island date line* is located just east of Chatham Island thence Northeast to Tropic of Capricorn—thence Northwest just east of Samoa to Theso Islands—thence with parallel 180° from the Equator, passing Tropic of Cancer and bending to Northwest of Aleutian Islands to Behring sea, thence Northeast through the sea and North through the strait.

82. (a) It is much higher in the Southern part. (b) The average height is twice that of Europe.

83. Italy—Silks, fruits, tobacco, fibres, marble, china.
Persia—Grains, fruits, tobacco, gums, silks, minerals, opium, carpets, pearls.
Greece—Grains, cotton, fruits, tobacco, olives, wines, minerals
Penn.—Minerals, grains, gas, cattle, manufactures.
Illinois—Grains, fruits, vegetables, minerals, cattle, horses, sheep, manufactures.

84. About six months of the year it flows in one direction, into the Amazon, and the rest of the year its waters find their way into the Orinoco in an opposite direction.

85. London, New York, Paris, Chicago, Canton (in China), Berlin, Vienna, Pekin, Tokio, Philadelphia.

86. Cuba, Chile, Spain, Norway and Sweden, Italy, Switzerland, Great Britain and Ireland, Japan.

87. The Valley of Paradise; The Land of Fire; Cold; Equator; Body of Christ; "I see the mountain"; The King's mill; King's Mountain; For the holy or sacred; Little Venice; Great Hill.

88. Northern Pacific; Union Pacific; Southern Pacific; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; New York Central & Hudson River. (Answers may differ.)

89. Down the Kanawha to the Ohio, thence down the Ohio to Miss., down that stream to Gulf of Mexico, round Florida *via* Strait of Florida into the Atlantic Ocean, thence North to Charleston harbor. Take C. & O. to Richmond, Southern to Atlanta, then the Atlantic; or C. & O. to Norfolk, thence *via* Coast Line. (Different routes may be given.)

90. About 1650 miles.

91. New Scotland; New Found land; City of the Gauls; City of Anne; Constantine's City.

92. In Alaska, China, Arabia, East India, Salvador, Venezuela, Sumatra, New Zealand, Peru, Kongo State, Russia, Turkey, Bahama Islands, Virginia, respectively. (Answers may differ.)

93. The Summer Solstice occurs when the sun shines directly upon the Northern Hemisphere causing not only long days but warm weather. This is June 21: The Winter solstice is just the

reverse—thus the two hemispheres are just reversed as to length of days, summer and winter. It occurs Dec. 22.

94. Two clouds charged with different kinds of electricity attract each other so strongly that the resistance of the intervening air is overcome and the rush of electric currents together in a flash produces *lightning*. This makes a vacuum and as the air rushes back to fill it with a violent crash *thunder* is produced.

95. Cirrus—fleecy, feathery high masses of vapor.
Cumulus—Low, dense heaps of vapor.
Nimbus—Any cloud from which rain is falling.
Stratus—Sheets or layers of vapor seen in morning or evening.

96. Having the form or shape of an eclipse. The path of the earth in its orbit around the Sun.

97. Where North and South Dakota States are now located.

98. (a) Name given the marshy plains of Siberia.
(b) Name given the extensive plains of Orinoco.
(c) Name given the extensive plains of Russia.
(d) Name given the extensive plains of Argentina.
(e) Name given the extensive plains of Kansas.
(f) Name given the fertile plains of a desert.
(g) Name given the forest plains of the Amazon.

99. Jupiter is more than thirteen times as large as the earth.

100. (a) A body revolving around another planet. (b) A planet revolving around another planet. (c) Fire balls, masses of stone, etc., falling to the earth. (Answers may differ.)

101. Point of a planet farthest from the sun; point nearest the sun. Terms, apogee and perigee apply similarly to the moon.

102. Hot desert winds of Arabia and Syria; whirlwinds on the Indian ocean; whirlwinds, tornadoes, cyclones, and hurricanes are all violent disturbances of the air caused by the meeting of opposite currents.

103. All places situated on the same parallel as Bergen.

104. The poles.

105. China, Japan, India.

106. Manchester, Lowell, Lawrence.

107. (a) Cape Cod Bay, Massachusetts Bay;
(b) Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard.

108. Geysers are hot springs that, at certain intervals, throw up jets of hot water with great violence. Iceland, New Zealand, California.

109. (a) Austin; (b) Galveston; (c) Trinity, Colorado; (d) cotton.

110. Corsica was the birthplace of Napolean, and Elba was the place of his banishment.

Mecca was the birthplace of Mohammed and the sacred city of the Mohammedans.

Jerusalem was the ancient capital of Palestine. It is regarded by the Jews as their sacred city, and as a holy city by both Christians and Mohammedans.

Palos is the Spanish port from which Columbus sailed Aug. 3, 1492.

Mt. Vesuvius is the most noted volcano in the world. See 79.

Moscow was burned by the Russians in 1812, because of its occupancy by Napoleon and the French.

111. (a) Baffin Bay and Atlantic Ocean; (b) Behring Sea and Arctic Ocean; (c) Lakes Michigan and Huron; (d) Sea of Marmora and the Black Sea.

112. Honolulu.

113. (a) On the north by the north parallel of 66° 30′, on the south by the north parallel of 23° 30′.
(b) By the south parallel of 66° 30′ and 23½°.

114. White Sulphur Springs, in Greenbrier; Red Sulphur, in Monroe; Webster Springs, in Webster.

115. Extent of its coast line (lake and sea), good harbors, its important railroads and canals.

116. (a) The eastern and southern. (b) Greenland.

117. Southeast. Because the surface of that part of the United States slopes from the Allegheny Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean.

118. The Alps. Mt. Blanc.

119. (a) It rises in the western part of Venezuela, flows east into the Atlantic Ocean. (b) It rises in the Kongo Free

State, flows west into the Atlantic Ocean. (c) It rises in the Alps and flows east into the Black Sea.

120. (a) Pennsylvania. (b) South Carolina. (c) Louisiana. (d) California, New York. (e) New York, Michigan. (Other correct answers may be given.)

121. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; Grand Trunk, Michigan Central.

122. First Congressional District—The counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion Harrison, and Lewis.

Second Congressional District—The counties of Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Barbour, Tucker, Randolph, Pendleton, Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson.

Third Congressional District—The counties of Kanawha, Fayette, Summers, Monroe, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Clay, Webster, Pocahontas and Upshur.

Fourth Congressional District—The counties of Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Jackson, Roane, Braxton, Gilmer, Calhoun, Wirt, Ritchie and Doddridge.

Fifth Congressional District—Counties of Mason, Putnam, Cabell, Lincoln, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Raleigh, Mingo, Wyoming, McDowell and Mercer.

123. (1) Hancock, Brooke, Ohio. (2) Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler. (3) Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Ritchie. (4) Mason, Jackson, Roane. (5) Cabell, Lincoln, Putnam. (6) Wayne, Mingo, McDowell, Wyoming. (7) Raleigh, Mercer, Summers, Monroe. (8) Kanawha, Boone, Logan. (9) Fayette, Greenbrier, Nicholas, Clay. (10) Calhoun, Gilmer, Braxton, Webster, Pocahontas. (11) Monongalia, Marion, Taylor. (12) Doddridge, Harrison, Lewis. (13) Barbour, Upshur, Randolph, Pendleton. (14) Preston, Tucker, Grant, Hardy, Mineral. (15) Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire.

124. Tropic of Capricorn 23 1/2° south latitude. Arctic Circle 66 1/2° north latitude.

125. (a) West Indies; (b) Falkland; (c) Philippines; (d) Madagascar; (e) New Zealand.

126. Lower California—Pacific and Gulf of California; Yucatan—Bay of Campeachy, Gulf of Mexico and Bay of Honduras.

127. (a) Brahminism; (b) Mohammedanism; (c) Buddhism.

128. (a) Shah; (b) Emperor, called Mikado; (c) Emperor; (d) Czar; (e) Emperor.

129. New Caledonia.

130. One of the Sandwich Islands.

131. The bones of the emu.

132. Leaves are edgewise on the trees affording no shade.

133. Australia.

134. A colony for criminals.

135. Magellan. Captain Cook.

136. New York—Gotham, The Metropolis.
Boston—The Hub.
Philadelphia—City of Brotherly Love.
Pittsburgh—Smoky City.
Chicago—The White City.
Cincinnati—The Queen City.
Detroit—City of Straits.
New Orleans—Crescent City.
Lowell—City of Spindles.
Nashville—City of Rocks.
Duluth—Zenith City.
New Haven—City of Elms.
Little Rock—City of Roses.
Cleveland—The Forest City.
Milwaukee—The Cream City.
St. Paul and Minneapolis—Twin Cities.
Wheeling—The Nail City.

BOOK-KEEPING. (Questions.)

1. What is book-keeping?
2. Explain the difference between single and double entry in book-keeping.
3. What are resources? liabilities?
4. What is an account current? What is gain? Net gain? Net loss?
5. What is net capital? Debtor? Creditor?
6. What is a transaction?
7. Name and define the books used in single entry.
8. Define debit, credit, invoice.
9. What is a journal? What is journalizing?
10. What is a balance sheet? A trial balance?
11. What is posting? opening? closing?
12. What are personal, real and imaginary accounts?
13. What are books of original entry?
14. What is stock? Cash? Merchandise?
15. Distinguish between Bills Payable and Bills Receivable.
16. What items come under an expense account?
17. To what account are gains and losses carried?
18. When an account is settled by note, what entries are made?
19. What is meant by drawer? indorser? assignor? vendor? auctioneer?
20. Define payee, indorsee, assignee, vendee.
21. What is bankruptcy?
22. Give five rules for journalizing.
23. What is the difference between real and personal property?
24. Abbreviate the following terms:—account, creditor, merchandise, comptroller.
25. For what do the following stand:—@, per, idem, act., ie, Jan, cur.?
26. What is a bill of exchange? How drawn?
27. How many and what kinds of commercial paper have we?
28. What is meant by averaging accounts?

29. Write an order such as a farmer would give an employee and enter the same for the merchant to whom it is given.

30. Capital at beginning, $6000; Personal accts., at close of the year, $375.25; Cash on hand, $1450.75; Bills Receivable, $250; Stock, $5000; Bills Payable, $1180. Is it a gain or loss and how much? What is the actual capital at closing?

BOOK-KEEPING. (Answers.)

1. Book-keeping is science of accounts and the art of recording business transactions.

2. Single entry means that only one entry is made for a debt or credit; whereas Double Entry means there must be a debit opposite each and every credit entry and vice versa.

3. Resources or assets includes all cash on hand, mdse on hand, Real Estate, Fixtures, Notes and debts due from others. Liabilities includes all debts and obligations requiring payment to others.

4. It is a running account. Gain is the excess of capital at closing. Net gain is the excess of net capital at closing over net capital at begininng. Net loss is excess of net capital at beginning over net capital at closing.

5. Net capital is the excess of resources over liabilities. A debtor is one who owes another. A creditor is one to whom a debt is owed.

6. It is the act of buying or selling.

7. Day book used for recording original transactions in order of their occurrence. Ledger, final book of entry, where all sums of original entry are grouped under appropriate headings and titles.

Cash book exhibiting receipts and disbursements of all cash.

Bill book showing all promissory notes and written obligations received or issued.

Invoice book for preserving a record of stock and all purchases of goods.

Sales book exhibiting a record of all sales.

8. Debit is to charge with a debt, and credit is an allowance to another for value received either on existing or anticipated indebtedness.

Invoice is an itemized list of goods on hand, or purchased.

9. A Journal is a book used in double entry for recording transactions as first written in the Day Book, Sales Book, Invoice Book and Cash Book. Journalizing is the proper statements necessary in transferring such entries to the Journal.

10. The balance sheet as used in single entry is a comparison of total credits and total debits in the Day Book and Ledger. A trial balance is the name given to the method of proving accounts in the Ledger in double entry.

11. Posting is the process of transferring accounts from books of original entry to the ledger. Opening is debiting resources and the investment and crediting liabilities. Manner of arranging books showing proprietor's exact gain or loss, etc.

12. Accounts kept with persons. Real accounts are those kept with persons property or firms. Imaginary accounts are those kept with fictitious titles as Stock, Expense, Profit and Loss, etc.

13. Those which contain statements in detail of business transactions.

14. It is a title to represent the person or firm conducting business. Cash includes all cash items as special, Bank bills, checks, drafts, etc. Mdse. includes all the usual articles of trade embraced under Dry Goods, Notions, Hats, Groceries, Hardware, Flour, Wheat, etc.

15. Bills Payable are those written promises issued to others while Bills Receivable includes all written obigations due from others.

16. Rent, Freight, Drayage, Fuel, Salaries, Insurance and all amounts necessary for carrying on the business.

17. Stock.

18. Credit the account and charge Bills Receivable.

19. One who makes a note; one who signs a note becoming responsible thereby, for its payment; one making an assignment in business; a seller or pedler; one who sells good to the highest bidder.

20. One to whom an obligation is to be paid; one to whom commercial paper is indorsed; one to whom an assignment is

made for the benefit of creditors; the purchaser of peddled goods.

21. Failing in business.

22. Rule 1. The Proprietor is *credited* for the sum of his resources at the beginning of business, for all subsequent investments, and for his net gain in the business.

Rule 2. The Proprietor is *debited* for the sum of his liabilities at the beginning of business, for what he draws from the business, and for his net loss in the business.

Rule 3. Persons are *debited* when they become in debt to us, or when we get out of their debt.

Rule 4. Persons are credited when we become in debt to them or when they get out of our debt.

Rule 5. Property (Cash, Merchandise, Bills Payable, Bills Receivable, etc.) is *debited* when we receive it, and *credited* when we part with it.

23. Real property includes lands, tenements and hereditaments while all other property is classed as Personal.

24. Acct., cr., mdse., comp.

25. At, by, the same, aged, that is, January, currency.

26. A bill of exchange is a written order from one person to another for a certain amount of money. Usually in triplicate.

27. Ten. Promissory notes, Negotiable notes, Due bills, Notes for property, Orders for money or goods, Receipts for property, Receipts for all demands, Checks, Drafts, Bills of exchange.

28. Finding the mean time for payment of several sums due at different dates.

29.

Charleston, W. Va.
Feb. 23, 1904.

W. J. Hill Esq.

Please pay to John Lyons, or order, ten dollars in goods from your store and charge the same to

$10.00 M. C. Tudor.

DAY-BOOK.

1904.	M. C. Tudor	Dr.
Feb. 23	To order, John Lyons, mdse.	$10.00

30. Loss $104; Capital $5,896.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT. (Questions.)

1. What is sovereignty? government?
2. What is Civil Government? Military Government?
3. Define law, constitution, preamble.
4. Define despotism, monarchy and kinds, aristocracy, democracy and kinds, and theocracy.
5. Wherein did the Republic of Athens differ from ours?
6. What is a party? a faction?
7. Define Legislature, Congress and compare membership.
8. How many and what departments of government in the U. S.? Define each.
9. What is the difference between majority and plurality?
10. How does statute law differ from common law?
11. What is a corporation? a charter?
12. What is meant by original and appellate jurisdiction?
13. What is the difference between verdict and judgment?
14. What is treason?
15. What is revolution? rebellion?
16. Define felony, repreive, commutation, pardon.
17. Define diplomacy, treaty.
18. What is an *ex post facto* law?
19. What is a "Bill of Attainder?"
20. In how many and what ways may a bill become a law?
21. How does an alien become a citizen?
22. What is a Test Act?
23. Define quorum, suffrage, ballot.
24. What is the difference between majority and minority?
25. Distinguish between indictment and presentment.
26. What is a Grand jury? How drawn?
27. What is a Petit jury?
28. Describe charter, proprietary, and royal government.
29. What were some of the obvious defects in the Articles of Confederation?
30. In what did the idea of union originate in the U. S.?
31. What are the objects proposed in the Constitution?
32. How many articles in the document? How many amendments?

33. To what does the first article relate?

34. To what do the several articles relate?

35. What rights are guaranteed in the first amendment?

36. What modification of principles and what security of rights is guaranteed in each of the several amendments?

37. To what men do we owe the greatest debt of gratitude for the adoption of the Constitution?

38. How are members of Congress elected?

39. How is the president elected?

40. How has the method of electing the president been changed?

41. What are the duties of a president?

42. What are the duties of a vice president?

43. Give briefly the duties of each cabinet officer.

44. Name the principal standing committees of the House of Representatives.

45. How does the mode of electing a governor of your State differ from that of electing a president?

46. Give term, qualifications, etc., of U. S. Senators. Name them from your State.

47. How many votes does each State cast for President?

48. How is the president elected in case no one has a majority of the electoral votes? the vice president?

49. What is meant by the "Presidential Succession Bill"? When was it passed? Why?

50. What is the difference between National and State courts?

51. Name the U. S. Courts and give salaries of judges.

52. How do judges obtain office in the National Courts? in the State Courts?

53. Why should they retain these positions so long?

54. What is meant by a Writ of Habeas Corpus?

55. Who is Speaker of the House?

56. Upon what does the government rest?

57. What is the best way to increase patriotism or love of country in the schools?

58. What was the Magna charta? How and by whom granted?

59. What is meant by "eminent domain?"

60. What is a writ of certiorari? supersedeas?

61. What is a summons? a subpoena?

62. Define warrant, arrest.

63. What is larceny, embezzlement, piracy?

64. Define burglary, arson.

65. Should the vice-president die who would assume his duties? Does he have a vote? Why?

66. What is meant by the referendum system of government?

67. What is meant by ratification? (b) How is the Constitution amended?

68. Define money, currency, and redemption.

69. What is a tariff? Protective Tariff? Free Trade?

70. Define taxes, excises, customs.

71. What is meant by "High Seas?"

72. What are letters of marque and reprisal?

73. What is meant by "Contraband of War"? When and by whom was the term first applied to negroes?

74. Distinguish between Ambassador and Minister.

75. Name the Ambassadors to England, France, Germany, Russia, and Italy.

76. What is a tax?

77. Who are some of those who protect life and property?

78. Why may money paid as taxes be considered, in a certain sense, a loss?

79. Why is it necessary for every one to be a good citizen?

80. What are direct taxes?

81. Why is it dishonest to seek to evade taxes?

82. Why then is the assessor a very important person?

83. What recent example have we of the collection of extraordinary taxes by the U. S. government?

84. What are indirect taxes?

85. Why are indirect taxes favored by the government?

86. Why is the method of indirect taxation likely to be abused?

87. What is done when taxes are insufficient to pay government expenses?

88. How did our national debt originate?

89. What is a government bond?

90. Why are such bonds convenient?

91. What is the security for a national or state debt?

92. What is meant by bankruptcy?

93. Is a national debt ever a "national blessing" as some have asserted?

94. How does the government get the money to pay the interest on its debt?

95. What is a sinking fund?

96. How is it usually managed?

97. What is property and capital?

98. What must a person do in order to gather capital?

99. (a) What is meant by the term joint ballot? (b) Mention an officer so elected in this State.

100. What are plenary powers of Congress?

101. Name two most difficult problems to be solved by legislation.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT—(Answers.)

1. The right of, or the right to exercise supreme power. Government is the power of a state or nation which exercises control.

2. Control exercised by a state over citizens in time of peace; government in time of war.

3. Law is a rule of action established by superior power commanding that which is right and prohibiting that which is wrong. Constitution is the supreme law of a country. Preamble is the part preceding a written constitution or document setting forth its objects and purposes.

4. A government in which absolute control is exercised by a despot.

An absolute monarchy is a country governed by one person

whose will is law. A limited monarchy, one in which a legislative body assists in making laws.

A rule by wealthy or social privileged classes.

A pure democracy is where the people all have a voice in the government. In a republic the people choose representatives to make their laws.

Government coming from God.

5. In Athens the rulers were archons of whom one was the chief or head. A council of 400 prepared laws and an Assembly passed or rejected them. See 20.

6. A set of people advocating certain fixed principles; a division or part opposed to others for minor reasons.

7. Law-making power of a State and nation (republic as ours) respectively.

Qualifications higher in the latter; term longer because of dignity, and so forth.

8. 1. Legislative or law-making power.
2. Judicial or law-interpreting power.
2. Executive or law-enforcing power.

9. Majority means the number of votes one candidate or measure has in excess over all other candidates for same office or opposite questions, while plurality would mean the excess of votes of the successful man or measure over the next higher.

10. Statute law is the enactment of measures by legislative bodies, whereas Common law is the observance of established customs which are recognized by judicial decisions.

11. An organized association of persons having legal authority to transact business.

A charter is a written guarantee of the enjoyment of certain rights in accordance with certain restrictions.

12. Original jurisdiction is that exercised by a court when a case may originate or commence in it, while appellate, pertains to jurisdiction in cases of appeal from a lower court.

13. Verdict is the opinion of the jury in a cause, and judgment the concurrent decision of the Judge affirming the verdict.

14. Treason consists in levying or making war against the U. S. or adhering to its enemies.

15. An organized attempt to overthrow an existing govern-

ment and establish a different one is rebellion. If successful, it becomes a revolution.

16. Felony is any crime for which the punishment is death or confinement in the penitentiary. Reprieve is the postponement or delay for a time of the execution of sentence of death. Commutation is the exchanging of a penalty for one of less severity. Pardon consists in annulling the sentence and releasing the offender.

17. The science of conducting negotiations between nations. An agreement between nations upon any subject.

18. One passed after commitment of an act making the act criminal which was not before criminal.

19. An act inflicting the death penalty upon a person accused of crime, without a regular trial before a court.

20. (1) By passing both houses of Congress and receiving signature of the president in a regular manner. (2) By passing both houses and being sent to the president and vetoed and returned to the house in which it originated. Then if both houses pass it by two-thirds majority, it becomes a law. (3) If after passing both houses the bill remains with the president ten days (Sundays excepted) and is neither approved or vetoed, it becomes a law.

21. By becoming naturalized after not less than five years residence. First papers declaring intention may be taken out at any time, but there must be at least two years between the first and second papers.

22. Test Acts required an oath or declaration in favor of or against certain religious opinions, and our Constitution forbids it.

23. A majority; the right to vote; a ticket or number of tickets on one sheet.

24. Majority means the greater number or more than half of a sum, while minority means less than half.

25. The former is an accusation made by a grand jury upon evidence of witnesses, while the latter is founded upon the knowledge the grand jury has *per se*.

26. A body of citizens (usually 23) summoned in every county several times in the year to inquire what crimes have

been committed. The clerks choose them by lot from among citizens who are freeholders.

27. It is a jury which tries the causes. Usually 30 are summoned, 12 used in a criminal cause, and, generally, six in a civil action.

28. (a) Limited powers and rights vested in people by a king or government. (b) Power granted to and exercised by certain persons called proprietors. (c) Government under direct control of the king.

29. It was weak because of imperfections; because it was framed with reference to operations of war rather than peace; there were no executive or judicial departments.

30. The most powerful force which drew the colonies together was the fact that each had an interest in the Northwest Territory.

31. (1) To form a more perfect union.
(2) To establish justice.
(3) To insure domestic tranquillity.
(4) To provide for the common defence.
(5) To promote the general welfare.
(6) To secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves, etc.

32. Seven. Fifteen.

33. To Congress and its several powers.

34. Art. II. Election, powers, duties of Executive.
Art. III. Selection, powers, duties of Judiciary.
Art. IV. Relation of States and citizens of States.
Art. V. How the Constitution may be amended?
Art. VI. National debts; national oath; law.
Art. VII. Provides for establishment.

35. Freedom of press, pulpit, petition and speech.

36. Second amendment—Right to keep arms.
Third amendment—Quartering of soldiers in residences.
Fourth amendment—Against unreasonable search warrants.
Fifth amendment—Rights in criminal causes.
Sixth amendment—Counsel, etc., for accused.
Seventh amendment—Relates to jury trials.
Eighth amendment—Excessive punishments.

Ninth amendment—Rights guaranteed not named.
Tenth amendment—Powers reserved to States.
Eleventh amendment—Suits against States.
Twelfth amendment—Changing manner of electing president.
Thirteenth amendment—Abolishes slavery.
Fourteenth amendment—Makes colored persons citizens.
Fifteenth amendment—Extends suffrage to colored persons.

37. Washington, Hamilton, Franklin, Madison.

38. Members of the House of Representatives are elected by the people. Senators are elected in the manner prescribed by State legislatures.

39. Each State is entitled to as many electors as there are representatives in Congress. The set of electors receiving a plurality, at the election held the first Tuesday next after the first Monday in November every four years, meet in their respective capitals on the first Wednesday in December, sign and certify lists transmitting them sealed to the government, directed to the president of the Senate.

40. It was intended that electors should exercise their own judgment, hence there were no conventions. Now States have a uniform mode of selecting electors who simply carry out the wishes of the people as formerly expressed in conventions.

41. He is commander-in-chief of the army and navy.
He may grant reprieves and pardons.
Prepares annual messages to Congress.
Receives Ministers, Embassadors, etc.
Executes laws, removes officials.
With the Senate, appoints Embassadors, Ministers, etc.
With the Senate, makes treaties.

42. He presides over the Senate.

43. (1) Secretary of State has charge of all business with other nations, is custodian of the seal, laws and documents.

(2) Secretary of Treasury has charge of collecting revenues, paying debts, coining money, having charge of it.

(3) Secretary of War has charge of procuring supplies etc., for the army and signal service.

(4) The Attorney General attends all suits in which the U. S. is interested and gives opinions in writing to heads of departments when called upon.

(5) The Postmaster General has charge of the mail, establishment of offices, etc.

(6) Secretary of the Navy does the same for this branch of the military as Sec. of War does for the Army.

(7) Secretary of the Interior looks after the census, public lands, Indians, pensions and patents.

(8) Secretary of Agriculture and

(9) Secretary of Commerce and Labor are each self explanatory as to duties.

44. On Ways and Means, On Privileges, On Elections, On River and Harbor Appropriations. (Answers may differ.)

45. People vote directly for governor, whereas in the latter case they only vote for electors. See 39.

46. Six years. They must be at least 30 years of age, 9 years a resident of the U. S. and an inhabitant of the State for which chosen. Stephen B. Elkins and Nathan B. Scott.

47. See 39.

48. By the House of Representatives. By the Senate.

49. That the Cabinet officers succeed in regular order as chief executive in case of conspiracy, etc. As from 1 to 7 inclusive in answer 43. In 1886. The law at the time of the death of Hendricks, vice president, would have placed Davis, president pro. tem. of the Senate, a Republican, in the chair in case of Cleveland's death or inability to act. The fear of sudden changing of political policies was the real cause.

50. Extent of jurisdiction, nature of causes, term of judges, methods of selecting judges, etc.

51. Supreme Court—$10,000 each per year.
Court of Appeals—$10,000 each per year.
Circuit Courts—$6,000 each per year.
Districts Courts—$3,500 to $5,000 each per year.

52. Appointed by president for life. (b) Elected by the people.

53. They become better fitted for the work by experience and study.

54. It is a writ commanding custodian of a prisoner to produce him in court and show cause why he is held.

55. Hon. Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois.

56. Upon the will and temperament of the people.

57. By supplementing lessons in history, government, geography with patriotic recitations. Have a flag in each school room. Teach duties of citizenship.

58. The "Great Charter" of liberties which King John was forced to grant his subjects by the English nobles in 1215.

59. It is the right of a state or government to take private property for public use by paying a just compensation for the same.

60. (a) A writ issuing out of chancery or a superior court calling up the records of an inferior court or removing the cause then pending that errors and irregularities may be corrected. (b) A writ of command to suspend the powers of an officer in certain cases or to stay proceedings under another writ.

61. First writ issuing out of a court at the instance of the plaintiff, and served upon the defendant, requiring him to appear in court. A writ from the court commanding witnesses to attend the trial.

62. A writ issued by a magistrate or court authorizing an officer to make an arrest, a seizure, or a search, or to do other acts incident to the administration of justice. The taking or apprehending of a person by authority of law.

63. (a) The wrongful taking of another's personal property with the intent to deprive him of it permanently.

(b) Fraudulently taking with intent to apply to one's own use property or money intrusted to him by another.

(c) Forcible robbery or depredation upon the high seas.

64. (a) Forcibly breaking into and entering *in the night* time the dwelling house of another with intent to commit a crime.

(b) The malicious burning of any dwelling house, shop, barn or other building which is the property of another.

65. The Senate elects a president pro tem. from their own number. Yes, because each state should have equal representation.

66. The right to approve or reject by popular vote a measure passed by a legislative body.

67. The act of confirming or sanctioning a treaty, document, constitution, etc. Nine states were to ratify the constitution before it went into effect. (b) Propositions to amend must have the approval of at least two-thirds of Congress or the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, and be ratified by three-fourths of the states.

68. A piece of metal, certificate or stamped promise issued by sovereign authority passing as a medium of exchange. That which is given and taken in circulation as having representative value. Performance of an obligation by making payment to the holder or the liberation of an estate from mortgages, etc.

69. (a) Schedule of duties. (b) A levying of duties upon imports having in view the protection of the commercial interests of this country thus encouraging and protecting manufacturing interests. (c) A free interchange of commodities of two or more countries unburdened by excessive fiscal duties.

70. (a) Money raised for the support of a government or state.

(b) Duties on goods manufactured and used here.

(c) Duties on goods manufactured abroad.

71. The waters of the sea beyond low water mark or not included within the jurisdiction of a country.

72. Commissions issued by a government to private persons authorizing them to seize the property of a foreign nation or subjects as reparation for injury—as in time of war.

73. Certain articles which neutrals have no right to supply to either belligerent because they are directly useful in the prosecution of the war. By Gen. B. F. Butler when in command of Fortress Monroe in Virginia.

74. An ambassador is a regular representative of the highest authority to a foreign nation while a minister is a regular representative in a less degree.

75. Great Britain—Jos. H. Choate.
France—Horace Porter.
Germany—Charlemagne Tower.
Russia—Robert S. McCormick.
Italy—George Von Lenerke Meyer.

76. A tax is what the citizen pays out of his earnings or wealth or both, to help meet the expense of protecting his life and property.

77. Policemen, constables and militiamen are among those delegated by the citizens to keep the lawless in check; the health officers see that no nuisance is maintained that will breed disease; the street committee of the town board or city council see that the roads are kept in repair, in order that no one shall be injured in the public highway.

78. All taxes imposed to pay the cost of preserving peace, protecting life and property, dispensing justice, and punishing criminals, are loss. They are so much taken from the savings of the nation and flung into the fire. If all men were honest, peaceable and just, there would be lighter taxes, and, of course, the more comfort and enjoyment in the world for all. Every thief, burglar, robber, murderer, every miserly grasping, unjust man in the community, makes it the poorer, and takes something from the comfort of every honest man.

79. It is important that every one shall be a good citizen, hence, too, the importance of general education, which tends towards virtuous conduct, because it better enables men to get an honest living; of just, equal and stable laws, because they

tend to make men just and honest. Taxes, for the most part, are costly penalties of vice, ignorance and selfishness.

80. Direct taxes are those laid on real estate and on personal property in actual use, on incomes, and on polls or heads. The expenses of the town, county and state government are all paid by these taxes.

81. Because man is supposed to pay taxes in proportion to the amount of property he owns. If, by any means, he gets a lower rating than he ought to, to make up for it somebody else must be assessed higher than he ought to be. The good citizen will want to pay his share and not seek to throw his burden on some one else.

82. Because if he does not put a proper valuation on property, if he assesses one man high and other men low, he is doing injustice. It must be recollected that his figures are taken as the basis for apportioning the taxes among citizens of his county.

83. During the war with Spain, in order to meet the extra expense, a stamp tax was imposed. The stamps were placed on deeds, telegrams, checks, mortgages, patent medicines, etc.

84. Indirect taxes are duties levied on goods imported or on goods manufactured for sale at home; in the latter case they are called excises. But the importer or merchant does not lose the amount of the tax, for he adds it to the price of his goods.

85. When taxes are assessed directly people know how much they are paying. If they are too high they may object. Indirect taxes being added to the price of articles purchased, buyers cannot tell just how much they are paying. Hence such taxes are easier to collect.

86. Because any system not open to full view of the public is likely to be abused. It might lead selfish and scheming persons to impose on Congress, by inducing that body to impose a tax where the general interest requires none.

87. In case there is not enough money collected to pay the expenses, the community as a corporation borrows money. Thus arise national, state, county, or city debts.

88. The cost of carrying on the war to maintain the Union was so great that it could not be paid out of taxes, without op-

pressing the people. Hence the government borrowed vast sums of money. This was done by a process called "selling bonds."

89. It is a certificate from the government certifying that the holder of the bond will receive a stipulated sum with interest at a given per cent., payable at fixed periods. The whole amount of the issue is also fixed at the same time.

90. It is more convenient for a government or corporation to prepare such bonds and offer them for sale than to send agents around borrowing money.

91. The honesty of the people. Private corporations such as railroads can be sold out. Their bonds are true mortgage bonds whose owners can foreclose and sell the property pledged as security for payment.

92. If a person owes so much money that to pay interest on it requires the greater part of his income this will soon cause him great embarrassment. If he has little or no property, and is hopelessly in debt, he becomes a bankrupt. On surrendering all to his creditors, the debt is cancelled under the bankrupt law. But a nation or city has no property to sell or give up to creditors; it cannot go into bankruptcy. It must pay.

93. A debt is never a blessing for a nation or an individual any more than a lame foot or curvature of the spine. By sending money or products abroad to pay both principal and interest of our foreign debts, we are the poorer for this kind of a tax.

94. By taxation. Heavy debts therefore cripple industries.

95. A financial plan invented by William Pitt, an English minister. It is the setting aside each year of a certain proportion of the income of a nation or corporation for the repayment of a debt.

96. A part of the revenue is set aside yearly to pay the principal of the debt when it becomes due. The sum so set apart is put on interest, and this interest is again invested, and thus compounded. In time a sinking fund may be made, out of a small beginning, to pay off a large debt.

97. Whatever a person earns, produces or creates by his labor or thought is his property. If he produces more than he consumes what remains over is his own to which he has the sole right against other persons. This remainder or surplus is

called capital. If it be a dollar or a million dollars; invested in a spade, yoke of oxen, steam engine, or in business—it is capital all the same.

98. Capital might be called the net profit of labor, if it were not for another required element, self-denial or economy. For it is possible to destroy by consumption or waste or both all that is earned.

99. (a) When both houses of the Legislature vote together as one body.

(b) United States Senator.

100. Absolute powers of Congress as enumerated in section 8 of Article I. of the Constitution. Such as collecting taxes declaring war, coining money, granting letters of marque and reprisal, etc., 29 in all.

101. Proper control respecting regulation of the restriction of immigration and "trusts."

THEORY AND ART. (Questions.)

1. How would you organize a school?
2. What manner of spirit should the teacher possess?
3. What motive, moral or pecuniary, should govern an instructor?
4. What especial preparation should the teacher have?
5. Classify the responsibilities.
6. What is your idea of ventilation?
7. What appearance should the schoolroom have?
8. Why is a knowledge of psychology valuable for a teacher?
9. Describe the order of studies to be pursued by pupils.
10. How should the teacher look upon skepticism?
11. What should he do regarding sectarianism?
12. What of the teacher's personal habits?
13. Should the teacher look after the habits of pupils?
14. What should be his order? Courtesy?
15. What about punctuality?
16. What general character should the teacher have?

17. Of what value are the subjects of logic, rhetoric, music, foreign languages, geometry and algebra to the common school teacher?

18. What should pupils be taught outside the realm of text-books?

19. What is meant by the "Pouring in process?"

20. What is the right mode of instruction?

21. What is the "Drawing out process?"

22. How would you obtain variety in the recitation?

23. How would you arouse the energies of the mind?

24. Give ten hints on conducting recitations.

25. What is the natural order of presenting any subject?

26. What is the best way to excite interest?

27. What *incentives* should be placed before pupils?

28. What is emulation?

29. Which kind do you prefer?

30. What is your view of prizes?

31. Do prizes reward effort or success?

32. What is school government?

33. Mention the elements of a good disciplinarian.

34. What *means* should be used to secure good order?

35. Should a teacher request a vicious pupil to do a favor for him?

36. Should a set of rules be written out for the school?

37. What is punishment?

38. What two general classes of punishment?

39. What is corporal punishemnt? Is it right?

40. What is your idea of recesses?

41. How assign lessons?

42. Do you believe in public examinations?

43. What of the teacher's relation to his profession?

44. What helps are found in Institutes and Associations?

45. What of the teacher's physical qualifications?

46. Explain processes required during *objective, transition* and *subjective* periods of child's life.

47. What is recreation? How should it be observed?

48. How is the will educated?

49. What of conscience? affection?

50. What is the science of Education?

51. Give Spencer's definition of education.

52. What are the sensibilities?

53. What did Froebel do? Pestalozzi? Comenius? Horace Mann? Rousseau?

54. What is perception? a percept?

55. What is a general concept?

56. Define memory.

57. Name in order of development the faculties of the mind.

58. What is understanding?

59. Define intuition.

60. What is abstraction?

61. State the difference between inductive and deductive reasoning.

62. How should the memory be cultivated?

63. How would you cultivate attention?

64. Name five educational laws.

65. Give ten principles of instruction.

66. What are the rewards of a teacher?

67. What is meant by appealing to the child's honor?

68. In what part of the school course should those things be taught that appeal chiefly to *a.* the memory; *b.* the reasoning powers? Give illustrations and state reasons for your answers.

69. Name two things that determine the strength of the memory.

70. Pupils sometimes pass an examination in arithmetic when only twelve or thirteen years of age and never pursue the subject afterward. Is this wise? Give reasons for your answer.

71. Both the immediate and the ultimate results should be considered in our teaching. *a.* Which is the more easily determined? *b.* Which is the more important? Give reasons for your answers.

72. Give two reasons why insufficiently lighted rooms are objectionable.

73. Discuss this question: Should the records of the scholarship of pupils be kept in per cents.?

74. State what advantage is to be derived by tracing some parallel of latitude around the earth, noting the important cities, lakes, mountains, rivers, etc., on or near it.

THEORY AND ART. (Answers.)

1. (1) Go to a new neighborhood two or three days before school opens.
   (2) Secure a boarding place not too near the school.
   (3) Obtain key to school-room; see if it be clean, etc.
   (4) Profit by an examination of the old register.
   (5) Be at school early the first day.
   (6) Converse with pupils; ask their assistance.
   (7) Be natural—not over effusive nor dignified.
   (8) Permit pupils to seat themselves very much as they like.
   (9) Read a chapter from the Bible without comment.
   (10) Have pupils join you in singing some familiar song or repeating the Lord's Prayer.
   (11) Opening remarks; no rules but "Do right"; nothing on conduct the first day unless forced to give it.
   (12) Call the roll from old register and alter as suggested.
   (13) Regular allotment of seats.
   (14) Have a temporary programme of work and carry it out.
   (15) In assigning lessons, better review lessons last recited under previous teacher.

2. He should desire to be useful; endeavor to elevate humanity; look upon the wealth of the world as dross compared with the polishing of the child's soul; inquire what is right; dread that which is wrong; seek no reward but that of an approving conscience and an approving God.

3. The moral, to be sure; yet a grateful people should amply compensate the diligent teacher.

4. He should have an Academic and professional training.

5. Personal Example; physical welfare of pupils; moral training of pupils; intellectual growth of pupils; general responsibilities, as to school board, community, the profession, himself.

6. In city schools fans should be used to force in the pure air. Openings for the former near the ceiling, for the latter about two feet from the floor. In rural schools, place the stove in corner of room near chimney, inclose it in a sheet iron jacket, leaving a space of two feet between jacket and stove. Jacket should be six feet high with an opening for supplying stove with fuel. Now a cold air duct from outside of building under the floor opening beneath the stove is just the thing. In opposite corner have escape air flue.

7. Size, lighting, heating, seating, ventilating should be arranged properly. If possible, have cloak rooms, plenty of blackboard space, store room containing such apparatus as dictionary, maps, globes, mathematical blocks, books, etc. Do some decorating and endeavor to make the school room as attractive as the best homes.

8. As there is a *natural* mind-growth, an instructor should *know* what it is, profiting thereby, rather than experiment.

9. Reading and Writing. Spelling and Defining, Mental Arithmetic, Language Lessons, Geography, History, Practical Arithmetic, Grammar, Literature, Book-keeping, Civil Government, General History, Algebra, (Answers may differ).

10. With disfavor.

11. Our public schools being supported by all the tax-payers, there will be children of different denominations and divergent religious views, hence no teacher should attempt to crowd upon pupils his ideas of theology.

12. He should be (1) neat, (2) orderly, (3) courteous, in language and manner, (4) punctual, (5) studious.

13. To a limited extent he should.

14. (a) Everything should have its proper place; books, clothing, desk, etc. (b) Use no slang; avoid sarcasm; avoid

profanity; be accurate; be polite; respect pupils and parents; impress by precept; encourage with smile of approbation.

15. The teacher should be present before school opens; dismiss on time; be punctual at engagements, meals, study hours, exercise, retiring and rising.

16. The teacher should be: (1) genuine, whole-souled, honest, manly and true; (2) patient, sympathetic, possessed of love for children; (3) happy in disposition; free from physical impediments; capable of speaking and thinking logically and clearly; an altruist. All of these in addition to answers in 12, 2, 4, etc., make up the character an ideal teacher should have.

17. (a) As a means of discipline.
(b) As a means of cultivation of taste.
(c) It cultivates finer feelings of nature.
(d) As a means of better understanding English from root formations and for expression.
(e) It gives mind-discipline and precision.
(f) Almost indispensable as a brain developer and guide to easier solutions of problems.

18. Their power of observation should be cultivated; their sense of perception quickened; desire for acquisition of knowledge increased.

19. The habit of lecturing or telling it all to pupils by the teacher.

20. Instruct just enough to put the pupil in search of the truth, and then leave to him the victory of achievement.

21. This consists in asking pupils *leading* questions, finally drawing out result upon suggestions of the teacher.

22. This may be done in different ways. Assign topics to some; require others to correct or supplement same; ordinary question method; essays, occasionally, etc.; impersonations.

23. (1) By a general exercise occasionally such as a lesson on a leaf, flower, ear of corn, habits of animals, uses of wood, coal, etc.
(2) Inculcate the practice of consulting dictionaries, and encyclopedias.

(3) Request newspaper clippings of great events from pupils and discuss them at the general period.

24. (1) Understand thoroughly what you attempt to teach.
(2) Carefully prepare for each lesson assigned.
(3) Use English fluently and correctly.
(4) Have proper animation.
(5) Never proceed without attention.
(6) Avoid a formal routine.
(7) Use intelligible language in explanations.
(8) Require prompt and accurate reciting.
(9) Rely not too much upon simultaneous recitation.
(10) Use square cards having names of all pupils in advanced classes written in small squares thereon, as they admit of many methods of calling upon pupils. Something like this:

A	B	C	D	E
F	G	H	I	J
K	L	M	N	O

25. The teacher should tell how the advance lesson is to be learned, and encourage learners to study the *subject* rather than the book. See 64 and 65.

26. By arousing the latent energies of the mind. See 23.

27. Self-emulation, Approbation, Advancement, Usefulness, Doing right, Acquisition, Duty. A desire upon the part of the pupil for all these.

28. It may mean a desire for improvement, progress or growth—an aspiration to surpass one's self; or the desire of surpassing others for the purpose of applause—self-gratification.

29. The former. See 27 and 28.

30. Prizes should not be given except for things which all can compete with equal chance as: Deportment, neatness, punctuality, etc. When given it is better that they be given by

outsiders and that the judges be persons not connected with the school. Generally speaking, they should not be offered because of the unworthy means of the stimulus. The animosities and prejudices aroused can never be effaced.

31. They reward success rather than effort—a main objection to their use.

32. It is the administration of school affairs in such a manner as to secure the protection of the rights of every individual child and the maintenance of the good name of the school as a whole.

33. System, energy, vigilance, self-control, confidence, culture, love, personal magnetism, executive ability, will-power, teaching-power, impartiality, power to punish.

34. A strict regard for *obedience,* and formation of best habits, appeals to honor and reason.

35. At times, under certain circumstances, yes. It often has a good effect.

36. No. But some rules are implied while others may be formulated from time to time as exigencies arise.

37. Punishment is pain inflicted upon the mind or body of an individual, by the authority to which he is subject; with a view either to reform him, or to deter others from committing the same offense or both.

38. Proper and Improper.

39. The inflicting of bodily pain for the purpose of correcting offenses. It may be done with a rod or switch applied to the offender's back, or it may be any physical torture by other means. Answers differ as to whether it is right. We think it should be the last resort and then that it shows weakness upon the part of the teacher.

40. In primary or ungraded schools attended by pupils under ten years of age, about one-third of the time should be devoted to recesses. Possibly ten minutes in each hour at regular periods, with an hour and a half at noon. Opinions differ with different circumstances.

41. Before recitation, assign and explain method of preparing succeeding lesson.

42. If properly conducted they are a necessary adjunct to

test ability, act as incentives to thorough work, and secure data for promotion. They should be both oral and written and not given too frequently.

43. He should labor diligently to improve himself by a course of professional reading; by pursuing systematically a course of general study; by a well kept journal; imparting information and receiving the same from others as in Institutes, Teachers' meetings, association with cultured persons; use of the pen; avoiding servility and undue self-sufficiency.

44. Experience of elders to guide young teachers; encouragement and strength by being brought together with co-workers; the engendering of a professional feeling; the best current methods of instruction and government.

45. He should have good health and preserve it by hygienic rules.

46. In general, they are Presentative, Representative and Thought processes; but more minutely we should say, senses developed and trained by objects, observation exercises, including nature study; general science methods; growth of civilization; original research, etc.

47. (a) Refreshment of the strength and spirits after toil, or any pleasant diversion. (b) Regularly at stated intervals.

48. By impulsive and reflex movements of the muscles which through efforts at repetition, at last, become volitional.

49. (a) It is the activity of the mind which insists that the decisions of judgment shall in all cases be respected and obeyed. A feeling of disapprobation follows when we do not obey conscience, yet education will change its sensibility. (b) Feelings of good-will or ill-will appearing to go out towards persons or objects. As commonly used they mean only the former set of feelings.

50. Any process or act which results in the acquirement of knowledge, power, or skill, or, perhaps, better; a determination and arrangement of laws governing physical and mental activities of mankind.

51. Education is such a correct development of the physical, intellectual and moral qualifications of man as to create a harmonious whole. It teaches us to live completely.

52. The mental states of pleasure and pain classified under the three heads of *emotions, affections* and *desires.*

53. The first three were German reformers.

Froebel founded the Kindergarten.

Pestalozzi wrote "Leonard and Gertrude."

Comenius wrote "Primary Instruction." The two latter taught that if pupils are inattentive and do not learn, it is the teacher's fault.

Horace Mann was a great American educator and reformer—author of "Lectures."

Rousseau wrote "Emile"—a work showing deficiencies in French education at that time.

54. Perception, as a power, is the ability of the mind to know immediately and directly objects outside of itself.

Perception as *an act,* is the mind knowing immediately and directly objects outside of itself.

A percept is a complete mental product of the act of perceiving.

55. A mental product of the conceptive acting or the mental notion of a class of objects.

56. The power of the mind to retain, reproduce, and reknow its acquisitions.

57. Sensation, perception, memory, imagination, conception, judgment and reason.

58. The faculty of knowing by medium or use of general conceptions and relations.

59. That power of the mind which makes us acquainted with simple, primary ideas and truths. Self-evident truths accepted without evidence.

60. The process by which any element of the complex or compound is taken away from the other part for special consideration.

61. The process of passing from particulars to generals in arriving at a conclusion or whole is *induction,* while the opposite is *deduction* or deductive reasoning.

62. Concentration of mental activity or *attention* upon the thing to be so learned. Do not attempt to commit too much. Memorize nothing unworthy to hold a place in your mind. Constant repetition aids young pupils in retention.

63. By allurements, incitements, external or internal enticements which are natural, agreeable and wholesome. Note differences between voluntary and involuntary attention, cultivating the former indirectly. Regard must be had for physical and mental conditions and environments.

Do not attempt too much at one time.

64. (1) Know thoroughly what you attempt to teach.
(2) Adapt teaching to capacity of pupils.
(3) The first instruction should be inductive, then deductive.
(4) The order must correspond to the order of mind-growth.
(5) Secure attention by holding the interest. See 63.

65. (1) Proceed from the known to the related unknown.
(2) From particulars to the generals.
(3) From the concrete to the abstract.
(4) From the strange to the related familiar.
(5) Observation should precede reasoning.
(6) Primary concepts and ideas must be taught objectively.
(7) Clear and correct ideas should inspire and guide practice.
(8) Train the several powers of the mind developing a natural harmonious whole.
(9) Knowledge can only be taught by the appropriate activity of the learner's mind.
(10) Teaching must be adapted to the capability of the taught.

(Answers will differ.)

66. (1) Means of intellectual growth.
(2) Means of moral growth.
(3) A consciousness of improvement in the art.
(4) The witnessing of mind-growth.
(5) Consciousness of being engaged in an honorable calling.
(6) The grateful remembrance of pupils and friends.
(7) The approval of friends and Heaven.

67. If a pupil be thoroughly repentant for an infringement he has committed, an appeal to his better judgement will often make him anxious to do better and atone for the offense.

This appeal to the child's honor often forgoes punishment.

68. (a) The early part. (b) The later part. Impressions are easily made on the young child's mind, but he has not received that general knowledge necessary for reasoning which comes as he passes from stage to stage through his school life.

A boy might memorize the following quotation from Milton in the second grade, but he could not realize its full significance, as his stock of facts relating to its meaning is too meager at this age: "They also serve who only stand and wait."

69. Interest is necessary to attention and upon attention depends success in memorizing. Habit, the condition of mind or body which is manifested in the tendency to unconscious repetition of acts or states, is an important element of memory.

70. No. Arithmetic is a tool; to acquire skill repetition is necessary. The reasoning faculties of a mind twelve years' old have been stimulated only, and practical skill is not yet acquired.

71. (a) Immediate results are important, as they give encouragement and measure success. (b) But ultimate results bear upon the child's future, and must underlie all plans of school work.

72. It is harmful to the eye and causes a nervous strain injuring the general health.

73. In the lower grades it is not desirable or practical, as a child can not be accurately marked and many days only a very limited number can recite in the brief allotted period.

In the upper grades it may be wise for several reasons. Marking in per cent. is often beneficial in making pupils more careful.

74. It answers as a center around which many facts are grouped, thus aiding the memory in retaining them by the relations established and the comparisons made.

APPENDIX.

Containing all the questions and answers used in the Uniform Examinations in 1904 and some of those used in 1903.

(See 16th, etc., under heading in a set of answers, refers to same subject in the main body of the "Examiner.")

Many answers to these questions from the pens of W. G. Brown, David Dale Johnson, Charles H. Ambler, and D. M. Willis possessed such special merit that they were given preference verbatim.

State of West Virginia.
Department of Free Schools.

RULES GOVERNING UNIFORM EXAMINATIONS.

1—Packages of questions must remain under seal until the candidates have filled out the enrollment cards and are ready to begin their work, then they should be opened in the presence of the applicants.

2—Questions for *each half day's work only* are to be opened at the beginning of that half day.

3—The County Superintendent should first distribute the enrollment cards, the rules, the instructions and the paper, and then when all are ready to begin work, the questions should be opened.

4—The examination blanks properly filled out, must be sent to the State Superintendent's office with the manuscript.

5—Applicants should be present at the hour for opening and in no case may they be admitted after the second branch has been passed.

6—No candidate shall leave the room *nor communicate in any manner* with any one during the examination except for imperative reasons, and then only by permission of all the examiners.

7—All applicants are required to pay a fee of two dollars to the County Superintendent. (Sec. 28a, paragraph 10, School Law.)

8—When all the applicants have finished a branch and in no instance later than the close of each half day's work, the examiners will collect, wrap up carefully and seal the manuscript on each subject. These packages must then be kept under careful scrutiny until shipped to this office. At once after the close of the examination all these packages of manuscript must be securely wrapped in one bundle, properly addressed and sent by express, prepaid, to the State Superintendent of Schools, Charleston, West Virginia.

9—Examiners are not permitted to explain questions, not even typographical errors. All questions are presumably intelli-

gible and any reasonable construction of the language will be accepted.

10—No time limit has been fixed for the different branches but at the *beginning of each half day the County Superintendent or Board of Examiners should designate the exact time limits for each branch of that half day.* This rule must be faithfully observed by all. It is suggested that ten hours be allowed for the examination each day if applicants desire so much. By beginning at 8 a. m. on Thursday and as early as 7 a. m. on Friday we think all will have sufficient time to complete their manuscript.

11—No person will be allowed in the room except those taking the examination. Each applicant must be seated at a separate desk.

12—No one will be allowed to give or to receive assistance in any manner whatever during the examination. Neither should applicants allow their manuscripts to remain open in sight of those sitting near. A good plan when a page is finished is to place it under the sheet then being used.

Hereafter, when manuscripts are identical they will be discarded altogether and no certificate issued to any of the applicants.

13—The examination in the various branches will be in the following order:

Thursday Forenoon.—Penmanship, U. S. History, Geography and Orthography.

Thursday Afternoon.—English Grammar, Physiology and Hygiene, and General History.

Friday Forenoon.—Arithmetic, Reading and State History.

Friday Afternoon.—Bookkeeping, Civil Government, and Theory and Art of Teaching.

Very respectfully,

THOS. C. MILLER,

State Superintendent of Free Schools.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
Department of Free Schools

Instructions to Applicants Taking the Uniform Examinations.

1—Each applicant will fill out the enrollment card before entering upon the examination. All questions on the blank should be answered fully and concisely.

2—At the top of the first page of each branch the applicant will fill out the blanks as indicated. Then when a subject is finished all the pages must be pinned together, and on the back of the last page of the manuscript there must be written plainly the

Subject.....Date.....

Name.....Address.....

3—Write on one side of the paper only and number the pages in figures consecutively in the upper right hand corner.

4—Everything in connection with the examination must be written with pen and ink.

5—Manuscript must not be folded. Never give answers to more than one subject on a page, but two or more questions may be answered on one page.

6—The questions need not be written, but each answer must be numbered to correspond with its question. The Roman numerals should be used for this purpose.

7—In some of the branches there are substitute questions. When any of these are chosen the applicant will indicate it like this: "Substitute B for question No. 7." The substitutes are lettered "A," "B" and "C."

8—In arithmetic the applicant should give a full solution of each problem, as credit will be given for all correct portions of an answer. In grammar allowance will be made for different authorities and for different systems of diagrams and parsing.

9—Applicants should be careful not to give any one subject more than its share of time. The Superintendent must collect and seal all manuscripts at the close of each half day's work whether all have finished or not.

10—Let neatness and accuracy be observed throughout in the

preparation of manuscript as these are very essential qualities in a good teacher.

11—Applicants will not be permitted to take text books, note books, scratch paper or helps of any kind into the examination. The examiners will rigidly enforce this rule and any applicant violating it will be excluded from the examination.

12—*No applicant shall be admitted to this examination who now holds a Number One certificate under the Uniform system.*

State of West Virginia.

UNIFORM EXAMINATION.

November 27, 1903—Forenoon.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1—State two rules for spelling and give two examples and one exception for each.

2—Syllabify and mark diacritically the following words: Discrimination, symbolic, Roman, practical, ordinary, likewise, convoke, coeval, before, accede, complex and finale.

3—Show the distinctions of meaning between the following: (1) convince, persuade; (2) abstinence, temperance; (3) custom, habit; (4) human, humane; (5) surprised, astonished.

4—Write the abbreviations for April, captain, doctor, before noon, West Virginia, Thomas, Honorable, barrel, pound, January.

5-10—(To be pronounced to applicants by County Superintendent).

1. truly
2. pursue
3. grammar
4. privilege
5. benefited
6. business
7. judgment
8. Lincoln
9. increase
10. census

11. lose
12. valleys
13. divisible
14. grief
15. opportunity
16. abeyance
17. concede
18. proceed
19. succeed
20. supersede
21. procedure
22. separate
23. edible
24. blamable
25. sword
26. until
27. celery
28. control
29. geyser
30. missile
31. column
32. Potomac
33. Connecticut
34. rhetoric
35. singeing
36. apology
37. abundance
38. Samuel
39. Castile
40. Isaiah
41. onyx
42. necessary
43. nuisance
44. mortise
45. mantel
46. mirage
47. larynx
48. feud
49. fossil
50. eulogy
51. deficit
52. hostile
53. cemetery
54. algebra
55. juvenile
56. sirloin
57. weird
58. Wednesday
59. oracle
60. honest

ORTHOGRAPHY.

May Examination, 1904.

1—What is orthography? Define monosyllable, dissyllable and polysyllable.

2—Give rules for spelling the following words: (a) Running, (b) offered, (c) mercies.

3—Use the following in sentences: Rood, rude; seer, sear, sere; shear, sheer; tier, tear.

4—(a) Explain how the number of syllables in a word are determined. (b) What is accent?

5-10—(The Superintendent will pronounce the list of words to be spelled.)

seize	venison	raiment
surfeit	phaeton	privilege
business	scissors	Kanawha
abeyance	cypress	truly
judgment	scythe	proceed
symbolic	avenue	procedure
prairie	crevice	criticise
parallel	dense	catechise
plateau	scheme	apologize
peninsula	gnash	advertise
peril	benefited	commerce
piece	grievous	chastise
perceive	mucilage	fertilize
patrol	sonnet	enterprise
raisin	tragedy	indispensable
scale	laxative	until
knock	league	separate
zinc	malign	grammar
rinse	moccasin	juvenile
celery	myriad	Potomac

ORTHOGRAPHY.

July Examination, 1904.

1—Give three practical rules of spelling and two words illustrating each.

2—What are prefixes and affixes? Give two words illustrating each.

3—Write 5 sets of two words which are spelled the same and pronounced differently.

4—Discriminate between the meaning of the words in each of the following pairs: Evidence, proof; nice, pretty; old, ancient; help, aid; able, efficient.

5-10—(The Superintendent will pronounce the list of words to be spelled.)

scythe	admittance	czar
glacier	eminence	Cincinnati
pyramid	tangible	lily
synagogue	pillaging	control
fictitious	chargeable	fuchsia
paralyze	trolley	gladiolus
tradition	biennial	dahlia
microscope	occurrence	relapse
antonym	Venezuela	attorney
syllable	commissary	partition
Louisiana	potatoes	Shenandoah
assurance	benefited	canoe
chastise	cemetery	extol
sanitation	February	feud
susceptible	blamable	codicil
metallic	column	height
terrific	volume	until
sensitive	quotient	cantata
tenement	reservoir	rhododendron
nuisance	aspirant	finale

ORTHOGRAPHY.

September Examination, 1904.

1—Discuss the advantages of oral and of written spelling exercises. Which do you prefer?

2—Give three rules that are useful in spelling and illustrate each by examples.

3—Define synonym and antonym, and give three words with a synonym for each, and three other words with their antonyms.

4—Use the following words correctly in sentences: counsel, perfume, affect, principle and recipe.

syntax	automobile	finance
pumpkin	aliquot	dandelion
audible	intestine	benefited
candidate	Berkeley	fuchsia

gorgeous	mischievous	quadruped
separate	tyranny	apparatus
Nicaragua	parasol	ventilate
supersede	emphasize	mystery
bargain	criticise	changeable
exaggerate	discipline	mortgage
promissory	allegory	granary
seize	marriage	strategy
license	fossil	bivouac
calendar	until	skein
concede	Cincinnati	tassel
succeed	origin	maple
city	assessor	admittance
Cleveland	routine	vaccinate
privilege	medicine	poultice
parallel	moccasin	indispensable

READING.

May Examination.

1—Define articulation, accent, pitch, emphasis and inflection, and name some good characteristics of good reading.

2—Of the recognized "methods" of teaching reading, what one method or what combination do you prefer? Give reasons.

3—Quote a stanza or paragraph from some favorite author and give the main facts about the author and the qutotation given.

4—How much of the good literature treated by Newcomer have you read?

5—Which is the more important, teaching *how* to read or *what* to read? Give a reason for your answer.

6—In what way do you influence pupils in their home reading? Have you a Reading Circle in your school?

7—(a) Give a list of from seven to ten good books for children under fifteen; (b) name some magazines and other publications suitable for use in the schoolroom.

8—Show how you may unite composition work with the reading exercises.

9—Should children criticise one another's reading? Give reason for your answer.

10—What is the difference between reading and elocution?

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—Name two American historians, three American poets and three American statesmen. Give brief sketch of any two.

B—Explain the difference between grammatical pauses and rhetorical pauses.

C—(a) Of what value are pictures in a reader? (b) How can you teach morals and manners by the lessons in the reader?

READING.

July Examination.

1—What is the value of oral reading? Of silent reading? How do you prepare a reading lesson?

2—Define articulation, emphasis, modulation and inflection and speak of accent.

3—Name some books suitable for supplemental reading in a second, third and a fifth grade.

4—How do you maintain an interest in the reading lessons among your pupils?

5—In what manner do you influence pupils in their home reading? Have you a Reading Circle in your school?

6—(a) Give a list of eight to ten good books for children under fifteen. (b) Name some magazines and other publications suitable for use in the schoolroom.

7-10—Give the author of the following paragraph and speak of the circumstance under which it was delivered. Write five questions on this paragraph such as you think a teacher should present to an average class;

"When my eyes shall be turned to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the fragments of a once glorious Union; on states dissevered, discordant, belligerent, on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the world, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in all their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted or a single star obscured; bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as, 'What is all this worth?' nor those other words of delusion and folly, 'Liberty first and Union afterward'; but everywhere, blazing on all its ample folds as they float over the sea and over the land, that other sentiment dear to every true American heart,—LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

READING.

September Examination.

1—What preparation should a teacher make for a reading lesson?

2—Explain in full what directions you would give to a class of fifth year pupils for the preparation of a lesson,—say, "The Barefoot Boy."

3—In what way do pictures aid in the preparation of the reading lesson?

4—If you were classifying common school branches according to their importance where would you place reading? Give reasons for your answers.

5—Name ten of the most notable books for pupils of the fifth to the eighth grade.

6—How may a teacher foster in her pupils a love for good literature?

7—(a)—Name five leading American historians.
(b)—five American poets, and
(c)—three humorists.
(d)—How would you teach patriotism?

8—Why is it important that a teacher have some knowledge of myths, fables and fairy stories? Name some good books containing such stories.

9-10— "Woodman, spare that tree!
Touch not a single bough;
In youth it sheltered me,
And I'll protect it now.

'Twas my forefather's hand
That placed it near his cot;
There, woodman, let it stand,
Thy axe shall touch it not."

Name the author of the above stanza, and write five questions suited to emphasize the thought presented.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—Give a quotation from a favorite poem, six to ten lines, or a short prose paragraph.

B—Name some magazines and other periodicals suitable for use in the schoolroom, and speak of their value, as supplementary reading.

C—In what manner would you proceed to establish a school library?

PENMANSHIP.

May Examination.

1—What are the two principal systems of penmanship? How do they differ?

2—What do you understand by "form" and by "movement" in teaching writing, and what attention should each have?

3—Give directions for position of pen, paper and pupil.

4—What should be the relative height above the base line of the script letters l, m, r, t, k, g?

5-10—Write in your best style

Yet, "God be praised!" the Pilgrims said,
  Who saw the blossoms peer
Above the brown leaves, dry and dead,
  "Behold our Mayflower here!"

"God wills that here our rest shall be;
  Our years of wandering o'er,
For us the Mayflower of the sea
  Shall spread her sails no more."

Oh sacred flowers of faith and hope,
  As sweetly now as then,
Ye bloom on many a birchen slope,
  In many a pine-dark glen.

PENMANSHIP.

July Examination.

1—What objections may there be to the use of copy books in teaching pupils to write?

2—Give directions for position of pen, paper and the writer.

3—What are the essentials of good writing?

4-10—Write as a sample of your penmanship the following:

(Quotations from Lowell.)

PENMANSHIP.

September Examination.

1—What methods do you use in teaching primary pupils to write? Advanced pupils?

2—Describe the proper position for the writer, pen, paper and desk.

3-10—Write in your best style:

A PRAYER.

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

The day returns and brings us the pretty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man, help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces. Let cheerfulness abound with industry. Give us to go blithely on our business all this day. Bring us to our resting beds weary and content and undishonored, and grant us in the end the gift of sleep. Amen.

ARITHMETIC.

May Examination.

1—A farmer traded a stack of wood 4 feet wide, 4 feet high and 40 feet long to a storekeeper at $2.80 a cord, accepting in payment 60 feet of wire netting at 18c a yard, 60 oz. bar lead at 12c a pound, 2 pecks of clover seed at $3.00 per bushel, 20 pounds of sugar at 5c per pound and the balance in cash. What cash did he get?

2—Reduce to its simplest form

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{2}{3}}{4}+\frac{\frac{3}{4}\div 3}{\frac{3}{4}}$$

3—One-fifth the sum of two numbers is 324; their difference is 112, what are the two numbers?

4—Divide .024 by .0006 and explain how you obtain your result.

5—Find the proceeds of a 90 days note of $300 bearing interest at 5 per cent., discounted at 6 per cent. 20 days after date.

6—What is the cost of 20 joists 8x10 inches, 14 feet long at $18.00 per M?

7—A grocer buys flour at $4.50 per barrel, marks it up 33 1/3 per cent., then sells at 16 2/3 per cent. below marked price. What per cent of profit does he make?

8—A stay wire 80 feet long is strung from the top of a perpendicular telephone pole 43 feet above the ground which is level. What is the distance from the foot of the pole to the foot of the wire?

9—If railroad stock be yielding 6 per cent. and is 20 per cent. below par, how much would have to be invested to bring an income of $390?

10—If 12 men mow 25 A. of grass in 2 days of 10 1/2 hours, how many hours a day must 14 men work to mow an 80 A. field in 6 days?

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—How far does a man walk in planting a field of corn 285 feet square, the rows being 3 feet apart and 3 feet from fences?

B—The entire surface of a cube is 1014 square inches; how many cubic inches does it contain?

C—I bought 75 bbls. of pork for 10 per cent. less than its value, and sold it for 6 2/3 per cent. more than its value. Had I paid 16 2/3 per cent. more and sold it for 12 1/2 per cent. less, I should have lost $105. What was the cost per barrel?

Note—This is the only set answered on Arithmetic as it is comparatively easy.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

May Examination.

1—Give a definition of grammar; a definition of a sentence.

2—What are the three kinds of sentences with regard to form? What is a grammatical subject? Illustrate.

3—What are the four classes of pronouns with respect to use? Give an example of each.

4. Properly punctuate and capitalize the following:

It was a cold evening in march the air was full of fine snow and the wind was keen mother hound and her four little ones were asleep in the large kennel but father hounds eyes were wide open. There was a noise by the fence who is there said father hound in a deep growl out from the bushes came a little gray dog he was hungry and cold he wagged his tail and looked up at the big dog without saying a word where did you come from said father hound

5—Name the cases of the nouns and pronouns in the following:

The sky bears are having a game of tag,
You can see them any night,
The big bear chasing the little one
Around the north star bright.

6—Give a simple sentence, expand it into a complex, then into a compound sentence without any added meaning; reverse the process, that is, write a compound sentence, contract it into a complex, then into a simple sentence without loss of meaning.

7—Diagram: I pause *to think* with admiration of the noble king *who* in his single person *possessed* all the Saxon virtues; who *in* his care to instruct *his* people, preserved the *beautiful* old Saxon language.

8—Parse the italicized words in the above selection.

9—Name and illustrate three classes of subordinate clauses.

10—Write a letter of application for a position as teacher, stating your qualifications.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—Give an example in sentences of *that* used as an adjective, as a pronoun, as a conjunction.

B—What is a conjunctive adverb? Give a sentence which furnishes an example.

C—Write sentences illustrating six constructions of the infinite.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

July Examination.

1—What is the chief use of language? Define oral and written language.

2—Why are abbreviations used? Is it proper or not to use them in oral language? Why?

3—Write a short business letter applying for a position as

clerk in a store, paying particular attention to the heading, salutation, body of the letter, close, capitalization, and punctuation.

4—Diagram or analyze: Emerson says: "It is not the eye that sees, but the man behind the eye."

5—Define a phrase. Name two kinds of phrases depending on the use in a sentence. What part of speech usually introduces a phrase?

6—Give a sentence or sentences illustrating the use of the words: "to," "two," "too." Parse the above named words in your sentences.

7—Give comparative forms of: few, little, many, much, and far.

8—Justify the use of the underscored words in the following sentences or use the correct words if they are wrong, giving your reasons for each:

1. Do not go *without* you have my permission. 2. I shall be glad to *learn* you. 3. The pear tree usually has *less* blossoms than the apple tree.

9—Illustrate three ways for denoting gender.

10—What are the differences in use of the following interrogative pronouns: who, which and what?

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—Define an auxiliary verb and name five in common use.

B—Give sentences illustrating the use of adverbs of time, place, cause, manner, and degree.

C—What kind of an element is a noun in the possessive case? In what other way may the relation of possession be expressed than by the possessive case?

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

September Examination.

1—Write five rules of grammar which you believe would most aid pupils and teachers in overcoming prevalent errors in English.

2—Give illustration under each of the above.

3—Fill blanks with the proper personal pronouns. Give reasons for choice. (Reasons count half.)

a—Neither of us is willing to give up ———— claim.

b—Each of us has ———— faults.

c—Neither the judge nor jurors were unprejudiced in ———— opinion.

4—What is the difference between a finite and an infinitivie verb?

5—Write sentences illustrating the proper use of each of the following: lie, lay, sit, set, rise, raise, flee, fly.

6—Which of the above verbs are transitive? Which intransitive? What is the distinction between transitive and intransitive?

7—(a)—Describe three ways in which you would cultivate the habit of using good English in your school?

(b)—What effort do you make to improve your own English?

8—Write to a publisher, subscribing for an educational paper or magazine.

9—Select a suitable heading and write at least seventy-five words upon the benefits you have derived from the teachers' institute.

10—Punctuate the following:

Kennedy taking from her a handkerchief edged with gold pinned it over her eyes the executioners holding her by the arm led her to the block and the queen kneeling down said repeatedly with a firm voice into thy hands O Lord I commend my spirit.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—What is an idiom? Give example.

B—What is the difference between parsing a word and giving its construction?

C—"Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just." Give both grammatical and thought analysis.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

May Examination.

1—What are the three principal uses of the skeleton?

2—Name two objections to breathing through the mouth.

3—In the process of digestion, what is the work of the saliva? The gastric juice?

4—Describe, (a) a suture; (b) a ball and socket joint.

5—Name three purposes served by the skin.

6—Distinguish between chyme and chyle.

7—Describe the structure and use of the spinal column.

8—Name the parts of the skin and describe the structure of each.

9—Name and describe the two constituent parts of the blood.

10—Trace the circulation of the blood in its round through the body.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—Describe and locate the diaphragm and state its principal function.

B—What is the medulla oblongata and what is its principal function?

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

July Examination.

1—Give the functions of a ball and socket joint—a hinge joint. Illustrate each.

2—State fully how the habitual use of intoxicants injures (a) the one who uses them, (b) his dependents, (c) his neighbors, (d) the State.

3—Describe the best means of ventilating an ordinary school room.

4—Name the bones of the arm and hand.

5—Name in order the organs of circulation.

6—What is digestion? Is water or alcohol digested?

7—What is a voluntary muscle? An involuntary muscle? Which are the muscles of the intestines?

8—What organs constitute the nervous system?

9—How many teeth in a set? Name the classes with respect to size and shape and give directions for the care of the teeth.

10—To what is the color of the blood due? What changes in color does it undergo and what causes these changes?

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

September Examination.

1—How frequently should the air in the school room be changed?

2—What is meant by ventilation?

3—What is meant by a contagious or infectious disease? Name five.

4—Describe the chief circulatory organ. Why are certain valves called mitral?

5—Name three uses of bones.

6—What constitutes the nervous system?

7—Name in order the digestive organs.

8—Explain clearly the terms digestion, nutrition, secretion, excretion, afferent nerves, efferent nerves.

9—Describe the cavities formed by the skeleton of the human body and the purposes and contents of each cavity.

10—Name the digestive fluids. What is the function of each?

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—How does the gray matter of the brain differ from the white (a) in structure; (b) in function?

B—Write a short description of the heart. Tell how it is affected by alcohol; by narcotics.

C—Explain the uses of the skin.

GENERAL HISTORY.

November (1903) Examination.

1—What are the main divisions of general history commonly made? Give the dates of the divisions.

2—According to the best historical evidences what is the location of the birth place of the human race?

3—Tell something of Confucius and Confucianism.

4—Compare Carthage and Rome at the beginning of the Punic Wars.

5—Write a brief account of the crusades.

6—In a paragraph tell about the formation, voyage and destruction of the Spanish Armada.

7—Give a brief account of the life and death of Julius Ceasar.

8—Give briefly the time, place, cause and result of the French Revolution.

9—Select one from the four following names and make a short summary of the deeds in his career.: Savanarola, Martin Luther, Cromwell, Gladstone.

10—What is known about the Pyramids?

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—Sketch the career of Warren Hastings

B—What was the Hundred Years war and what was the principal incidents in it?

C—Tell about Napoleon's invasion of Russia?

GENERAL HISTORY.

May Examination.

1—Write briefly on the civilization of the Egyptians.

2—Tell something of three or four of the prominent religions of the world.

3—Outline the feudal system? What were its results?

4—Give a short account of Hannibal and the Punic wars.

5—Name two or three of the most prominent literary characters each of Greece, Rome, Germany, England and the United States.

6—What was the Magna Charta and how was it brought about?

7—What were the principal features of Queen Elizabeth's reign?

8—When, where and how was the art of printing invented?

9—Name some of the main points in the Russo-Japanese war to date.

10—What was the Kishinef massacre?

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—Write a sketch of the career of Oliver Cromwell.

B—State the main facts about the Crimean War.

C—Describe the battle of Thermopylae.

GENERAL HISTORY.

July Examination.

1—Name five noted sovereigns of Great Britain and tell in one or two sentences what distinguished each.

2—Write a paragraph on the main characters and events of the French Revolution.

3—Tell something about each of the greatest three Grecian philosophers.

4—What do you consider the chief virtues of the Greek civilization? The principal defects in its social life?

5—Tell something about Napoleon's Russian invasion.

6—Write a paragraph of 50 or 100 words on Mohammed and Mohammedanism.

7—Name one Greek and one Roman in each case, and tell what made each noted; (a) warriors; (b) poets; (c) historians; (d) orators; (e) painters.

8—Write a short description of the Battle of Waterloo.

9—What nations were most active in the exploration and settlement of the "new world" and what territory did each obtain in it?

10—Who was Warren Hastings? Martin Luther? Bismarck? Charlotte Corday? Disraeli? Savanarola? Lord Nelson? Chaucer? Louis XIV? Admiral Cervera?

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—What was the Alexandrian Library?

B—Tell about the Russo-Japanese war to date.

C—Tell about the fall of the Roman Empire.

GENERAL HISTORY.

September Examination.

1—Give an account of the Roman conquest and occupation of Britain.

2—Contrast Sparta and Athens and state which finally became predominant.

3—Write a condensed account of Roman social and political life under the sovereignty of the Cæsars.

4—Tell the story of the famous Spanish Armada.

5—(a) In what centuries did the crusades occur? (b) What was the object of these crusades? (c) State two beneficial results of the crusades.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—Give the cause and the main incidents of the Russo-Japanese war to date.

B—What was the Magna Charta, by whom granted, when and what effect has it had?

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

May Examination.

1—Write a brief sketch of the settlement in each of three selected colonies out of the original 13.

2—Name three of the most important Spanish explorers and tell briefly of the exploits of each.

3—Draw an outline map, naming and locating five or more of the principal battles of the Revolutionary War.

4—Who were the members of Washington's cabinet and what were their duties?

5—Write a paragraph giving the main facts concerning the Louisiana purchase.

6—Briefly describe three important inventions of this country.

7—What were the provisions of the Missouri Compromise and when was the Compromise adopted?

8—Write a brief sketch of Andrew Jackson and his administration.

9—Give the main facts in connection with the battle of Manila Bay.

10—Tell what has been accomplished by the United States on the Panama canal undertaking.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—In how many cities has the capital of the United States been located? Name them.

B—Give an account of Shay's Rebellion.

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

July Examination.

1—Give the main facts about the settlement of the first town in what is now the United States.

2—When and how was slavery introduced into the United States and why did it grow in the South and die out in the North?

3—Tell briefly of the causes and conditions that led to the Revolutionary War.

4—Write a short description of the battle of Saratoga.

5—Name the presidents who have served two terms and give the principal events under the administration of each.

6—Who invented the cotton gin? When? (About what time if you can't give exact date.) Why was it an important event?

7—What States joined the "Confederate Government" and what reasons did they assign for their action?

8—Name the principal battles of the Civil War fought in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi each.

9—Tell something of how Cuba became a republic and what relation, if any, she sustains to the United States.

10—Name the members of President Roosevelt's cabinet.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—What was the Monroe Doctrine and how did it originate?

B—How did United States come into possession of Alaska? When?

C—Who were the Puritans and what part did they play in the settlement of the United States?

UNITED STATES HISTORY.

September Examination.

1—Name the 13 original colonies and give the date or some other important fact about the settlement of each.

2—Speak of the incidents of Columbus' first voyage. How many voyages to the "new world" did he make?

3—Who was Roger Williams? William Penn? Cotton Mather? Peter Stuyvesant? Robert Morris?

4—Give a brief outline of either the first, second or third year of the Revolutionary war.

5—Name 3 naval battles of the war of 1812 and 3 prominent American naval officers.

6—Give the main facts about what is known as the "Nullification Act."

7—What territory has the United States gained by purchase, by cession, by annexation?

8—Write a brief biographical sketch of Benjamin Franklin, John Marshall, Thomas H. Benton or Henry Clay, (any two).

9—Tell something of the life and death of Jas. A. Garfield.

10—(a) When was the first railroad operated? (b) Who laid the first trans-Atlantic cable? (c) Who wrote the Declaration of Independence? (d) Who invented the "monitor" battle ship? (e) What famous general of the civil war was killed by his own men?

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—Give a short account of Aaron Burr.

B—Describe the battle of Gettysburg.

C—Name President Roosevelt's cabinet officers.

STATE HISTORY.

May Examination.

1—In a paragraph of about 50 words tell of the formation of West Virginia, naming some of the leaders in the movement.

2—An appropriation has been made and other funds are being raised for building a monument at Pt. Pleasant to celebrate an historical event. Describe fully the event celebrated.

3—When and how was the present Constitution of West Virginia adopted?

4—Which was the first railroad to operate in West Virginia? Name the principal railroads now in operation.

5—Name five books dealing with the various phases of West Virginia history.

6—Tell about the part played by West Virginia in the Civil War, naming battles, campaigns, etc.

7—Tell what you know of the history of the West Virginia University.

8—Write briefly of the early settlers of the upper Ohio valley and of the Kanawha and Greenbrier valleys, who were they, where did they come from and what impelled them to settle in these valleys.

9—What are the principal industries in each of the following counties: Jefferson, Fayette, Ritchie, Ohio, Webster?

10—Name the governors of West Virginia. What two West Virginians are honored with statues in Statuary Hall at Washington?

STATE HISTORY.

July Examination.

1—Give the titles of five books that treat of the history of the region now embraced in this State.

2—Tell how West Virginia came into the Union. (At least 50 words.)

3—How did the following named counties get their names: Monongalia, Hardy, Jefferson, Harrison, Upshur, Wetzel, Morgan and Mingo?

4—Speak of our material development, or railroad building, and our coal, oil and lumber industries.

5—What important event in the history of the United States was determined by the vote of a United States Senator from West Virginia?

6—Locate at least seven State institutions and tell how the capital was chosen.

7—When and by what authority were free schools established in West Virginia? Speak of the progress our school system is making.

8—Name all the Governors of this State, her first two and present United States Senators, and the five Representatives in the lower House.

9—Name the rivers of West Virginia that bear Indian names and briefly tell the story of Blennerhassett island.

10—Speak of the early settlement in this Trans-Allegheny region, when, where and by whom made; also of the physical, political and social conditions of those times.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—Speak of the part West Virginia had in the Civil War.

B—What are the principal industries of Berkeley, Marion, Webster, Greenbrier, Tyler, Ohio and Harrison counties?

C—Write a brief sketch of any three of the following: Francis H. Pierpoint, A. W. Campbell, Morgan Morgan, Peter G. Van Winkle, Arthur I. Boreman, Geo. W. Atkinson, W. A. MacCorkle.

STATE HISTORY.

September Examination.

1—Name at least three historical events that have occurred within what is now the State of West Virginia.

2—In a paragraph of about seventy-five words, tell of the formation of West Virginia, and name some of the leaders in the movement.

3—Who was the first Governor of this State, and who the first U. S. Senators? Name the present Senators.

4—Speak of West Virginia's attitude and condition during the Civil War, and name some battles fought within our borders.

5—What West Virginians have served as Cabinet officers and who as Foreign Ministers and U. S. Consuls?

6—Give the titles of six books that treat of the history of this State or of our material resources.

7—Speak of the progress of our educational work, and compare this with our material development.

8—Name at least five persons prominent in our civil, political or professional life and tell what they have done for the upbuilding of our Commonwealth.

9—(a)—How are funds secured for the support of our State institutions? (b) —From what sources do our school revenues come?

10—President McKinley said, "Expositions are the timekeepers of progress." How does this apply to this State with respect to her representation at Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis? Speak of our various exhibits at the St. Louis Exposition. Have you a copy of the History of Education in West Virginia?

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—How did the following places get their names? Salama, Terra Alta, Jayenn, Gasaway, Kenova, Erbacon, Ronceverte, Monongah, and Wheeling?

B—What is the cause of the suit in the United States Supreme Court brought by Maryland against West Virginia?

C—Name and locate the educational institutions controlled by this State; the reformatory institutions, the penal institutions.

GEOGRAPHY.

November (1903) Examination.

1—Draw an outline map of West Virginia showing five cities and five rivers and locating five state institutions.

2—Name and locate the three principal rivers of South America.

3—(a) What parallel of latitude forms a large part of the northern boundary of the United States. (b) About how many miles distant from the Tropic of Cancer is the southern point of Florida?

4—(a) What are the principal industries of the people of France? (b) What and where are the principal cities of France?

5—Give the location of two fertile districts in Africa and account for the peculiar fertility of each.

6—Name five leading nations of the world and state some particular in which each excels.

7—Name three peninsulas of Asia and the waters separated by each.

8—Locate Cuba and Luzon Island; name the principal city and tell something of the government of each.

9—At what date are the sun's rays vertical on the Tropic of Cancer? The equator? Tropic of Capricorn?

10—Give definition and example of island, peninsula, mountain, plateau and watershed.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—Compare Canada and the United States as to size, population, government and industries.

B—Speak of the Gulf Stream and describe its course.

C—Name and locate five inland seas of Europe.

GEOGRAPHY.

May Examination.

1—What States are touched by the Mississippi river?

2—Name and locate five capes on the western continent.

3—Name five leading industries of West Virginia and tell in what parts of the State each is carried on principally.

4—Draw an outline map of West Virginia, locating the capital and five other State institutions.

5 Locate three lakes of Africa and tell something about them.

6—Compare Japan with Great Britain as to size, population, civilization, location, etc.

7—Where are the Himalaya mountains, what direction do they extend and what ocean is nearest to them?

8—Name and locate the three principal rivers of South America.

9—Locate North Sea, Vienna, Borneo, Yellow Sea, Moscow, Sitka, Manila, Quebec, Buenos Ayres and Lisbon.

10—What are ocean currernts? How do they affect climate? Name two or three.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS

A—Bound Russia.

B—Name the chief rivers of North and South America which flow into the Pacific ocean.

C—Trace a cargo of grain from St. Louis to Venice.

GEOGRAPHY.

July Examination.

1—What are the principal industries of Georgia, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Massachusetts?

2—Locate Annapolis, West Point, Galveston, Memphis, Norfolk, the Panama Canal, Port Arthur, Ceylon, Liverpool, the Kongo river.

3—What is a glacier? an iceberg? an avalanche? a delta? a volcano? a tributary? Give an example of each, or name a region where it may be found.

4—To what empire does Australia belong? What portion of Australia is most important? Locate its chief seaport. What does it export?

5—Name and locate the capital of China; of Japan. Name one point of similarity and one great contrast between the two nations.

6—Make a map of the States of the United States which border the Atlantic Ocean. Name and locate the capital of each.

7—What changes in temperature and plant life would you notice while climbing a very high mountain of the temperate zone?

8—Locate and describe the Gulf Stream and tell something of its effects on Greenland and the British Isles.

9—Name and locate 5 of the largest mountain ranges in the world.

10—Give the principal facts about the location, size and population of the Philippine Islands.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS

A—What is the largest city in the United States on the Pacific coast? The Atlantic coast? The Gulf coast? The coast of the Great Lakes? On the Mississippi river?

B—Trace a cargo from San Francisco to Constantinople.

C—Draw an outline map of West Virginia showing ten principal towns and five principal rivers.

GEOGRAPHY.

September Examination.

1—What are tides? How caused? What are ocean currents?

2—How would you go from Clarksburg to Paris? About how far would you travel in going?

3—State briefly what should be taught most proimnently in regard to the following: (a)—Minneapolis; (b)—Pittsburg; (c)—Galveston; (d)—Buffalo; (e)—Yellowstone Park.

4—Mention and locate five prominent peninsulas of Europe.

5-6—Draw a map of West Virginia locating the principal rivers, towns, and State institutions, at least five of each.

7—Name the countries from which the following articles are imported: Tea, coffee, spice, wool, rubber.

8—Mention two desert regions and explain why they are deserts.

9—Name the principal cities on the Mediterranean coast.

10—Contrast briefly the geographical features of Russia and Japan.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—Explain why the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn are each 23½ degrees from the equator.

B—What are the principal drainage systems of North America?

C—Name and locate the chief cities of Australia.

BOOKKEEPING.

May Examination.

1—What is meant by a "book of original entry" and what is its special importance?

2—Rule a page for day-book and make entries showing the "posting."

3—What entries are made when one of the firm takes out cash?

4—Illustrate the method of taking a trial balance.

5—Explain the difference between a ledger page and a journal page.

6—Explain the difference between single and double entry bookkeeping.

7—Write a negotiable note for $500, payable in 90 days with interest.

10—Give forms for heading, introduction, and conclusion of business letter.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—Draw forms of bank check and deposit check.

B—Define discounts, net price, a common carrier, bill of lading, and bonded warehouse.

BOOKKEEPING.

July Examination.

1—What is meant by the statement that a corporation has declared a dividend?

2—What is legal rate of interest?

3—Draw a note bearing interest from date and one bearing interest from maturity only.

(Either the single or double entry system will answer.)

George White opened a wholesale dry goods business, at Albany, N. Y., on Jan. 1, 1904, with the following resources: Store and fixtures, $8,500; cash, $4,000.

Jan. 1. Bought of Mansattan Supply Co., for cash, office furniture, blank books, stationery, etc., to the amount of $175.

Opened an account with the Albany County Bank and deposited $3,200.

Jan. 2. Received from Jones and Peters, New York, an invoice of goods amounting to $1,200; paid for same by check. Paid cash for freight on invoice $10.25, drayage $1.25.

Jan. 4. Received from Martin and Co., Boston, on 30 days, invoice of goods to the amount of $1,500. Paid Boston and Albany R. R. cash for freight $15.75, drayage $1.50.

Jan. 5. Sold Henry Young, Toledo, O., on account, 5 pieces American prints 294 yds. at 7 cents; 3 pieces paper cambric 101 yds. at 6 cents; 4 pieces ticking 166 yds. at 9 cents.

Jan. 6. Sold James Tarbox, Brattleboro, Vt., for cash, merchandise $86.62.

Sold Thomas Tracy, on his note at 30 days, 3 pieces 125 yds. Piedmont drills at 9 cents; 5 pieces 256 yds. sateen at 10 cents; 5 pieces 256 yds. Atlantic A sheeting at 8 cents.

Jan. 7. Paid Smith Draying Co. by check $5.25. Sold Penfield & Co. on account 10 pieces 450 yds. cambric at 6 cents; 6 pieces 345 yds. flannel at 37 cents.

4-7—Make all proper entries in day book and cash book.

8-9—Post all accounts.

10—Write the check mentioned in the transaction of Jan. 2.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—What is meant by posting books? How is posting done?

B—Define ledger, trial balance, bills receivable, protest, draft, check, inventory, footings, day book and journal.

BOOKKEEPING.

September Examination.

1—Write a negotiable, interest-bearing note.

2—Make up a bill for six items commonly sold at a general retail store and receipt payment in good form.

3—Show what bookkeeping would be necessary in properly handling the transactions of question two.

4—Explain the difference between single and double entry bookkeeping.

5—Give forms for heading, introduction, and conclusion of a business letter.

6—Draw a ledger page form and explain the manner of making entries.

7—Illustrate the method of taking trial balance.

8—Draw journal form and explain method of making entries.

9—Define standard money, standard coins, single standard, double standard, and legal tender money.

10—(a)—What words does a United States greenback bear on its face? (b)—A silver certificate?

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—What is meant by a "book of original entry" and what is its special importance?

B—What is the difference between a corporation and a partnership?

C—Define discounts, net price, a common carrier, bill of lading, and bonded warehouse.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

May Examination.

1—How does the Constitution provide for the election of a President, in case no candidate receives a majority in the Electoral College?

2—What are the requirements as to eligibility for the United States Senate?

3—What qualifications must the President possess?

4—How may the Constitution of the United States be amended?

5—Mention the Cabinet offices (not present officers).

6—How may a bill vetoed by the Governor become a law in West Virginia?

7—How is the number of Presidential Electors of each State determined?

8—How is treason defined in the Constitution?

9—How are treaties with foreign countries made?

10—Into what branches is our West Virginia Legislature divided? How many members in each branch?

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—Name the various courts of this State.

B—Name three school laws enacted in recent years and state the general provisions of each.

C—What are the duties of the Vice-President of the United States?

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

July Examination.

1—What is taxation? By what power are taxes imposed?

2—What is meant by the right of eminent domain? How do railroads succeed in getting land for their tracks when the owners refuse to part with it?

3—Speak of the duties of a justice of the peace and the work of that court.

4—Say something of the two great compromises that were made between the two sections before the Civil War.

5—What objections are there to a property or educational qualification for voters? To unrestricted suffrage?

6—Mention four duties of the governor.

7—Give two powers denied to the States and tell why they are denied.

8—If you were desirous of having a law passed requiring boards of education to provide flags for school houses, how would you get the attention of the legislature? Through what stages must it pass before it becomes a law?

9—When does Congress assemble? Who presides over the House and Senate?

10—By what authority did Jefferson make the Louisiana Purchase? Was it a wise thing to do?

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—When two States of the Union disagree, what solution of the difficulty is possible?

B—From what sources is revenue derived for carrying on the National government?

C—From what source is the general school fund accumulated, and on what basis is it distributed? What is the limit of the levy for the Teachers' Fund? the Building?

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

September Examination.

1—Name and define the three departments of our Federal Government.

2—In the event of the death of President Roosevelt who would succeed him? What is the further order of the Presidential succession?

3—Explain how an amendment is made to the Constitution of the United States, and tell how vacancies in Congress are filled.

4—Give the three natural rights of citizens, and three political rights and tell how they differ.

5—Speak of the Supreme Court of the United States and name as many of its justices as you can.

6—Name the elective State officials of West Virginia, and tell what important positions are appointive.

7—What are taxes? Why should every voter pay taxes? Name some authorities that can levy taxes in this State.

8—How is the number of Presidential electors for each state determined, and how are these electors chosen?

9—Who are the members of the Supreme Court of West Virginia, and how many members are there in each branch of our Legislature?

10—Name the requirements necessary to be observed by a teacher contracting for a school.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—If a law is thought to be contrary to the Constitution, State or National, how is the question decided?

B—State the main provisions of the compulsory school law of this State.

C—What is the amount of our irreducible School fund and how is this fund invested? What was the per capita apportionment of the General School for 1903; for 1904?

THEORY AND ART OF TEACHING.

May Examination.

1—(a) What is the object of the Free School System? (b) Name five duties of a public school teacher in West Virginia.

2—State three fundamental principles in the art of teaching.

3—How much can you get from a lesson studied by your pupils by asking who? when? where? why? and what? The five W's?

4—(a) Name some books you have read this year. (b) Write

a paragraph on some important topic presented in Schaeffer's Thinking or White's Art of Teaching.

5—What method do you pursue to get your pupils to think intelligently?

6—Illustrate what is meant by the following maxims: "Processes before rules," "From the simple to the complex," "Facts before principles," "From the known to the related unknown."

7—How do you deal with tardiness? Was the Compulsory law enforced in your school last year? If not, why?

8—From the following list of names select five and state for what each is distinguished: Pestalozzi, Froebel, Thomas Arnold, Horace Mann, Comenius, Herbart, Francis W. Parker, Charles W. Elliot, William T. Harris, William R. White and Alex. L. Wade.

9—Describe your ideal of a school room as to size, arrangement, equipment, heating, lighting and ventilation, and draw a diagram locating the teacher's desk, the windows and the blackboard.

10—Speak of the relations of the teacher to the community outside the school room.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—What are proper and what improper punishments? What is the object of discipline?

B—From the following terms select four, and define them: Percept, concept, induction, deduction, analysis, synthesis and concentration.

C—Name five worthy motives to which a teacher may appeal and tell how you would make use of them.

THEORY AND ART OF TEACHING.

July Examination.

1—Is teaching a profession or a vocation? What preparation have you made for teaching?

2—Write a short description of the most helpful chapter in some work on pedagogy you have read recently. Are you a member of the Reading Circle?

3—If employed to teach in a poorly heated, badly ventilated and an unattractive schoolroom, how would you go about improving the conditions?

4—How will you proceed to grade your school under the course of study prescribed in the Manual?

5—Name three qualifications of a good teacher and five articles necessary in every school room.

6—What is the object of discipline and how is it best maintained?

7—How can lessons of morality best be inculcated by the teacher? Of what value are pictures in the schoolroom?

8—Give the titles of five books on the subject of education that are valuable to teachers and name the author of each.

9—Make an outline for a lesson on the subject of the Louisiana Purchase.

10—State at least three important purposes of review work, and give your views relative to examinations for promotion.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—Name five proper and five improper incentives to study.

B—In your opinion what is the most important work of the teacher?

C—What is meant by "good teaching," "good order" and "good government"?

THEORY AND ART OF TEACHING.

September Examination.

1—Name three legal duties of a teacher in the Public Schools of West Virginia.

2——To what extent may the district school become the social

center of the community? What is the teacher's relation to the moral, social and religious interests of the community?

3—Give some characteristics of a teacher that contribute largely to his success.

4—Name five worthy motives to which a teacher may appeal and state how you would make use of them among different classes of pupils.

5—Make a schedule of daily recitations for a district school of twenty-five or thirty pupils.

6—Name the books you have read within a year and write a paragraph on some topic presented.

7—State three fundamental principles in the art of teaching.

8—What was the best thought suggested to you at the County Institute this year?

9—Give two or three methods that you would use in training the powers of observation and close attention.

10—Name three things you would do or have fixed in mind before the first day of school, and five things that you would do on the morning school opens.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—Name five of the greatest educators America has produced. Tell what each has done.

B—What were some of the most helpful suggestions you received from Schaeffer's Thinking and Barbe's Going to College?

C—State three conditions that contribute to a well ordered school.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

September Examination.

1. Words ending in silent e drop the final E on the addition of a syllable beginning with a vowel. Ex.—range, ranging; judge, judging. Exception; singe, singeing. (b) Y preceded by a consonant is changed to I on the addition of a syl-

lable not beginning with i. Ex.—glory, glorious; holy, holier; Exception; beauty, beauteous.

2—Dis-crim-i-na-tion, sym-bol-ic, Ro-man, prac-ti-cal, or-di-na-ry, like-wise, con-voke, co-e-val, be-fore, ac-cede, com-plex, fi-nal.

3—Convince, to make believe by evidence; persuade, to win by eloquence or entreaty. (2) Abstinence, the act of abstaining from; temperance, the practice of self restraint and moderation in the use of anything. (3) Custom, common usage, especially of a community; habit, a tendency toward an action or condition, made spontaneous or unconscious by repetition. (4) human, possessing the nature of mankind; humane, having the kindness and tenderness which should belong to human beings. (5) surprised, excited by the occurrence of the unexpected; astonished, affected with wonder and surprise.

4—Apr. capt. Dr., a. m., W. Va., Thos., Hon. bbl., lb., Jan.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

May Examination.

1. Orthography is the science which treats of letters and spelling. A monosyllable is a word of one syllable; a dissyllable is a word of two syllables; a polysyllable is a word of four or more syllables.

2. (a) A monosyllable or a word accented on the last syllable, if it ends in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, doubles the final consonant on the addition of a syllable beginning with a vowel; otherwise the final consonant is not doubled on the addition of a syllable. (b) The final clause in (a) applies. (c) y preceded by a consonant is changed to i on the addition of a syllable not beginning with i.

3. On the rood of land is a rude cabin. The seer entered the woods whose sear leaves covered the ground. Sere usually has the same meaning as sear. The farmer will shear his sheep by sheer force. Not a tear fell from the eyes of those on the tier above.

4. The number of syllables in a word is determined by the number of vowel sounds. Accent is a stress of voice laid on a particular syllable more than others.

JULY EXAMINATION.

(1) Final e silent is generally omitted before a suffix beginning with a vowel. Grieve, grievance; please, pleasure.

(2) Final e is generally retained before a suffix beginning with a consonant. pale, paleness; pave, pavement.

(3) Final y is retained before the suffix ing. bury, burying; try, trying.

2. A prefix is a syllable placed before a primitive or radical word. recall, subjoin.

A suffix is a syllable placed after the radical. faithful, changeable.

3. Ab-stract (noun), ab-stract (verb); at-trib-ute (noun), at-trib-ute (verb); fre-quent, (adj.), frequent (verb); min-ute (noun), mi-nute (adj.); com-pound (noun), compound (verb).

4. Evidence is the fact or body of facts on which proof is based. Proof is a more comprehensive term than evidence and may be based on other things besides evidence.

Nice means exact, precise, dainty. It is not a synonym for pretty in any sense though often so used in colloquial language.

Old is familiar and commonplace in application. Ancient is applied to more stately or dignified things. Ancient is also a stronger term and means very old. Ancient is rarely applied to persons.

Help expresses deeper need than aid.

Able means having proper qualifications; efficient, having power to act. Usually the words are almost exact synonyms.

SEPTEMBER EXAMINATION.

1. Oral spelling cultivates a clear, distinct and energetic articulation and a readiness of speech. Written spelling fixes the forms of words in the mind and gives practice in writing.

2. Number 1 in July.

3. A synonym is a word having the same or nearly the same meaning as another word, as, unlikely, improbable; regal, royal; heavenly, celestial. An antonym is a word having a meaning nearly or exactly opposite to that of another word, as weak, strong, crafty, simple; empty, full.

4. Heed the counsel of a wise man. The air was filled with the perfume of the roses. He affects an adherence to principle and honor, which is not sincere. A cook-book usually contains one recipe for fruit-cake.

READING.

MAY EXAMINATION.

1. See 3, 4, 11 and 12.

2. The advantage of the phonic method of teaching reading is that it cultivates the speech organs and leads to correct articulation. Both the word and the sentence methods have the advantage of starting with the real unit of thought. The idea in the child's mind is not represented by a letter (old alphabetic method), or by a sound (phonic method), but by a word. The best results are probably secured by a combination of the word and the phonic methods.

3-4. Require personal answers.

5. Teaching how to read is important because it develops the pupil's power not only to grasp thought but also to formulate and express his own thought. It develops the mind. But teaching what to read is also important because it furnishes the pupil with his material for thought. It develops the mind and the character.

6. Requires personal answer.

7. (a) Miss Alcott's "Little Men" and "Little Women," "Robinson Crusoe," Hawthorne's "Wonder Book" and Grandfather's Chair," "Tom Brown's School Days," Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy," Howard Pyle's "Story of King Arthur and His Knights," stories from history by E. S. Brooks, A. J. Church,

Hezekiah Butterworth, etc., Mrs. Ewing's "Jan of the Windmill," Miss Mulock's "Little Prince," etc., etc.

(b) "St. Nicholas," "The Youth's Companion," "The American Boy," "Success," "The Pathfinder," "The West Virginia School Journal," etc., etc.

8. Have the class discuss the reading lesson before beginning tc read aloud. Have them write out the story of the lesson in their own words, write sentences describing objects, places or persons mentioned in the lesson, write from the dictionary definitions of some new words in the lesson, etc., etc. Older pupils may find interesting tasks in condensing narratives in the reader or history or in expanding them according to their own imaginations.

9. Children should criticise one another's reading because this keeps them alert and interested in the recitation and makes them quick to notice their own errors, but the criticisms should not be so made as to disturb the pupil in the midst of his recitation. The teacher should so restrict them as not to cause any ill feeling between the reader and his critics.

10. See 1 and 2.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A—Bancroft and Parkman. Longfellow, Whittier and Lowell. Webster, Clay and Sumner.

B—A grammatical pause is intended to show the sense and make the meaning clearer. A rhetorical pause shows emphasis and makes the meaning more forcible.

C—(a) Pictures in the reader attract the pupil's eye and hence his attention and interest.

(b) Morals and manners may be taught from the reading lessons, first, by allowing the thought of the lesson to exercise its natural and unconscious influence on the child-life and, second, by emphasizing and fixing this thought by tactful direction of the class discussion and by appropriate illustrations or applications.

JULY EXAMINATION.

1. Oral reading trains the vocal organs and develops power of expression of thought. Silent reading is a means of receiving thought. * * * * *

2. Modulation is the variation of the voice in reading or speaking.

3. For Second and Third Grades—Perrault's "Mother Goose's Tales"; "The Hiawatha Primer"; "Heart of Oak Books," Nos. 1 and 2; "The Eugene Field Book"; Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses"; Firth's "Stories of Old Greece." For Fifth Grade—De Garmo's "Tale of Troy"; Lamb's "The Adventures of Ulysses" edited by Trent; Seton-Thompson's "Lobo, Rag and Vixen"; Long's "Ways of Woodfolk"; Stockton's "Fanciful Tales."

4-5-6. See May.

7-10. The author was Daniel Webster. It is the concluding paragraph in his reply to Senator Hayne of South Carolina in the United States Senate.

What is the "gorgeous ensign?" Whose "miserable interrogatory" does he refer to? What gesture did Webtser make as he spoke this paragraph? Who believed in "Liberty first and Union afterwards?" What do you suppose was the effect of the last words on the audience?

SEPTEMBER EXAMINATION.

1. He should read the lesson over carefully, prepare questions to bring out the pupils' ideas, prepare objects or pictures, if necessary, to illustrate points in the lesson, inform himself as to interesting facts concerning the authorship of the selection or the topics referred to in it, and consider what points of special difficulty are likely to be encountered by individual pupils.

2. See 8 and 9 May.

3. By arousing the interest of the pupil, making the thought of the lesson clearer, and stimulating the imagination.

4. In the lower grades at least reading is the most import-

ant study because all advanced studies are opened up and made easy of understanding just in proportion as the pupil learns to read accurately and with understanding?

5. This question is not very plain. Perhaps it has been sufficiently answered above.

6. By making the reading lesson attractive, leading the pupils to appreciate the literary excellence of the selections read in school, surrounding them with suitable supplementary reading in the school room, directing their reading at home where this is possible, and by talking to them about good books and the characters and stories found in them.

7. (a) Parkman, Bancroft, Motley, Prescott, John Fiske.
(b) Longfellow, Whittier, Poe, Bryant, James Whitcomb Riley.
(c) Mark Twain, Bill Nye, Frank R. Stockton.

8. Because stories of this kind are the product of a stage in the development of the race corresponding to the point in mental development reached by the child-mind. They therefore afford a valuable means not only of securing and maintaining interest in such a mind but also of stimulating it and aiding its further development. See above for books containing such stories.

9-10. The author was George P. Morris. Questions—(1) What is meant by woodman? (2) What is a cot? (3) Why did the woodman want to cut the tree down? (4) Why did the author wish the tree to be spared? (5) Was the tree more valuable because his forefather had set it out?

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A-B-C. All previously answered.

PENMANSHIP.

Answers by D. M. Willis.

MAY EXAMINATION.

1. Answer. There are two systems, vertical and slant. They differ in slant and form. The extended vertical letters are shorter and the short letters are higher than those of the slant system.

2. By "form" is meant first the shape of the letters or characters, and second, the arrangement of the written matter. By "movement" is meant the motion of the hand and arm in writing. "Movement" should have enough attention in order to enable the student to have absolute control of the pen. Attention should be given to form to give the student an exact mental picture of the standard letters.

3. The position of the pen. Hold the hand in the position it is in walking, lay the pen across the nail of the second finger in front of the first finger and permit it to cross near the third joint of the first finger, and hold in place by pressing lightly against the pen opposite the first joint of the first finger, then bend the third and fourth fingers slightly and turn the hand towards the body until the wrist is level.

The edge of the paper should be parallel with the forearm. The arm should never be bent at the elbow at an angle less than a right angle.

The pupil should sit erect with right side slightly to the table, to enable the right arm to rest on the table to the elbow.

4. Let us take "m" first. This letter is one space in height. The best explanation of "space" is, that it is one fourth the distance between the rule lines of the paper on which you are writing. The "l" is two and one-half to three spaces. The "r" is one and one-fourth; the "t" is two; the "k" is three and the "g" is one space.

5-10. Call for specimen of writing.

JULY EXAMINATION.

1. It concentrates all the attention on form and the student merely imitates the copy. It prevents him from developing movements and acquiring smooth gliding motion of the hand which is so essential in good writing.

2. Same as No. 3 above.

3.

Ans. Position..
1. Of the body.
2. Desk.
3. Hand.
4. Paper.
5. Pen.

Movement....
1. Arm.
2. Hand.
3. Fingers.

Form.....
1. Shape of letters, including slant.
2. Arrangement.

4-10—Specimen of writing.

SEPTEMBER EXAMINATION.

1. Primary pupils must necessarily imitate, to a certain extent, and this limits the teaching of writing largely to copy. After ten years of age the student should be taught to write with the muscular movement.

2. Same as No. 3 in examination of May 26.

3-10. Call for specimen.

ARITHMETIC—MAY EXAMINATION.

SOLUTIONS BY W G. BROWN.

1. (a) A pile of wood 4 ft.×4 ft.×40 ft.=5 C.
(b) $2.80×5=$14.00: Price of wood.
(c) 60 ft. wire @ 18c a yard=$3.60.

(d) 60 oz. lead @ 12c a lb.=45c.
(e) 2 pk. Clover Seed @ $3.00 a bu.=$1.50.
(f) 22 lb. Sugar @ 5c a lb.=$1.00.
(g) $3.60+45c+$1.50+$1.00=$6.55: Amt. traded out.
(h) $14.00—$6.55=$7.45; Cash received.

2.

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{2}{3}}{4}+\frac{\frac{3}{4}\div 3}{\frac{1}{4}}=\frac{5}{12}$$

3. (a) If 1/5 of the sum=324.
(b) 324×5=1620: the sum.
(c) 1620—112=1508.
(d) 1508 ÷ 2=754.
(e) 754+112=866: larger.
(f) 754=smaller.

4. (a) .024=.0240.
(b) .0240÷.0006=40.

5. (a) $300 @ 5%=$15.00 interest for one yr.
(b) 90 days=1/4 of a yr.
(c) 1/4 of $15.00=$3.75 interest for 90 days.
(d) 3 days=1/30 of 90 days.
(e) 1/30 of $3.75=$0.13 interest for 3 days of grace.
(f) Amount=$300+$3.88 or $303.88.
(g) Discount at 6% on this sum for (20 days from 93 days) 73 days=$3.70.
(h) $303.88—$3.70=$300.18.

6. (a) 20 joists 8′×10′×14′=1867 ft.
(b) $18×1.867=$33.61.

7. (1) 33 1/3% of $4.50=$1.50.
(2) $4.50+$1.50=$6.00: marked price.
(3) 16 2/3% of $6.00=$1.00: discount.
(4) $6.00—$1.00=$5.00: selling price.
(5) $5.00—$4.50=50c: gain.

(6) Let \$4.50=100%.

(7) \$1.00=22 2/9%.

(8) 50c=11 1/9%: per cent. of gain.

8. (1) 43×43=1849: square of perpendicular.

(2) 80×80=6400: square of hypotenuse.

(3) 6400—1849=4551.

(4) $\sqrt{4551}$=67.45+ft.: base or dis. required.

9. (1) 100%—20%=80%: price of stock.

(2) Since 6%=\$3.90: income.

(3) 1%=\$65.

(4) 80%=\$6200: Investment.

10.

(1) $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 14 : 12 \\ 25 : 0 \\ 6 : 2 \end{array}\right\} :: 10\frac{1}{2} : X.$

(2) $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 14 : 12 \\ 25 : 80 \\ 6 : 2 \\ 35 \end{array}\right\} \frac{35}{32}$

(3) Since $\frac{35}{32}=10\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

(4) $\frac{1}{32}=\frac{1}{35}$ of $10\frac{1}{2}$ hr. $=\frac{3}{10}$ hr.

(5) $\frac{32}{32}=\frac{3}{10}\times 32=9\frac{3}{5}$ hr.

(6) ∴ the men must work 9 3-5 hrs. a day.

(A)—*

(1) 285 ft.—6 ft.=279 ft.: length of row.

(2) 279 ft÷3 ft.=93: rows.

(3) 279 ft.×93=25947: distance walked.

(4) 25947 ft.=4 mi., 292 rds., 9 ft.

(2) Since 6%=\$390: iniccome.

(B)—

(1) 1014 sq. in.÷6=169: surface 1 face.

(2) $\sqrt{169}=13$: edge of cube.

(3) $\frac{3}{13}=2197$: No. cu. in. in cube.

(C)—

(1) Let 100%=value of pork.

(2) 100%—10%=90%: cost.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

ANSWERS BY DAVID DALE JOHNSON.

MAY EXAMINATION.

1. Grammar treats of the principles which govern the forms and relations of words in sentences and teaches what usages of language are correct.

A sentence is a group of related words making complete sense.

2. With respect to form sentences are three kinds: simple, complex and compound.

Harvey's "New English Grammar" (p. 186) says:—"The grammatical subject is the simple subject." Ex.—A man of wealth lives there. Man is the grammatical subject. Whitney's "Essentials of English Grammar" (p. 70, 317) says:—"When it (or there) stands as a subject of a verb instead of a phrase or clause which is the real subject and which is then put after the verb, it is called the grammatical subject, etc. "Ex.—It is not difficult to die. There came a voice from heaven. Some other grammars agree with Whitney.

3. The four classes of pronouns with respect to use are: Personal, demonstrative, interrogative and relative. Ex.—It was I. This key was in that lock. Who took the book? The man who took the book returned it again.

4. It was a cold evening in March. The air was full of fine snow and the wind was keen. Mother Hound and her four little ones were asleep in the large kennel but Father Hound's eyes were wide open. There was a noise by the fence. "Who is there?" said Father Hound in a deep growl. Out from the

bushes came a little gray dog. He was hungry and cold. He wagged his tail and looked up at the big dog without saying a word. "Where did you come from?" said Father Hound.

5. Bears, subject nominative.
Game, objective after a verb.
Tag, objective after a preposition.
You, subject nominative.
Them, objective after a verb.
Night, adverbial objective.
Bear, objective in apposition to them.
One, objective after a participle.
Star, objective after a preposition.

6. Simple sentence—Upon receiving news of his son's illness the man returned home.

Complex sentence—When he received news of his son's illness the man returned home.

Compound sentence—News was received of his son's illness and the man then returned home.

7.

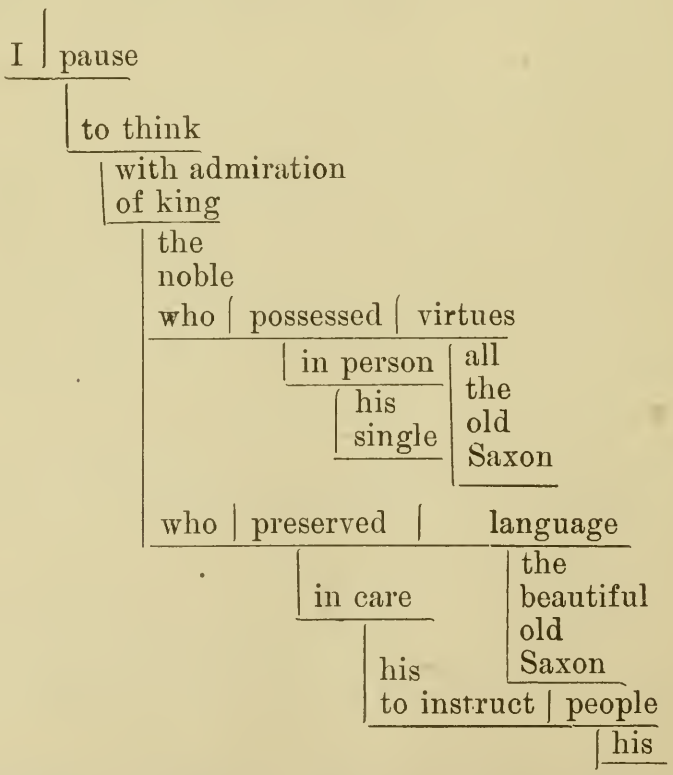

Diagram according to Harvey's "New English Grammar."

8. To think is an infinitive verb; irregular; principal parts: Think, thought, thought; intransitive; it depends upon pause.

Who is a pronoun; relative; it represents a preceding word or phrase to which it joins a limiting clause; its antecedent is man; simple; masculine gender; third person, singular number to agree with its antecedent; nominative case, subject of the verb possessed.

Possessed is a verb; regular; principal parts: Possess, possessed, possessed; transitive; active voice; common form, indicative mode, past tense; third person, to agree with its subject who.

In is a preposition; it shows the relation of its object, care, to preserved.

His is a pronoun; personal; simple; its antecedent is king; masculine gender, third person, singular number, to agree with its antecedent; declined; singular, nom. he, poss. his, obj. him; plural, nom. they, poss, their, obj. them; possessive case limiting people.

Beautiful is an adjective; descriptive; compared, beautiful, more beautiful, most beautiful; positive degree and belongs to language.

9. Noun clause—"Where the child went" is not known.

Adjective clause—the child "who was lost" has been found again.

Adverb clause—I will pay you "when I get the money."

10. Requires personal answer.

JULY EXAMINATION.

1. The chief use of language is to express thought. Oral language is the expression of thought by the voice; written language, the expression by written or printed characters.

2. Abbreviations are used to save space in writing or printing. They ought not to be used in oral language because they are unnecessary.

4. This is a complex declarative sentence in which, Emerson says, etc., is the main clause. Emerson is the subject, says,

the predicate, the latter, a transitive verb, being completed by the direct object, the noun clause, it is not the eye that sees but (it is) the man behind the eye (that sees). In this clause there are two co-ordinate clauses connected by the conjunction but. In the first, it is not the eye that sees, it is the subject, is, the predicate, and eye the predicate nominative. Is is modified by the negative adverb not. Eye is modified by the article the and by the adjective clause, that sees, in which the pronoun that is the subject and sees the predicate. In the second clause man is the predicate nominative and is modified by the article the, by the adjective prepositional phrase, behind the eye, and by the adjective clause, (that sees). In the prepositional phrase eye is the object of behind and is modified by the article the.

5. A phrase is a group of words not containing a subject or predicate but forming a single element in the sentence. Adverbial phrases and adjective phrases. A preposition.

6. The farmer told the boy to take the two horses to the stable before it grew too dark. Two is a cardinal numeral adjective, attributive, modifying horses. To is a preposition governing the noun stable. Too is an adverb of degree modifying the adjective dark.

7. Give comparative forms of: Few, little, many, much, and far. Fewer, less, more, more, farther.

8. 1. Unless should be used because it is a subordinating conjunction while without is a preposition. 2. Teach instead of learn, the difference being one of meaning. Learn is not a synonym for instruct. 3. Fewer instead of less. Fewer means smaller in number while less means smaller in bulk.

9. 1. By using different words, masc., gander; fem., goose.

2. By using feminine suffix, hunter, huntress.

3. By prefixing noun or pronoun, man-servant, maid-servant; he-goat, she-goat.

10. Who refers to persons. What, to things or living beings not persons.

Which can refer to either persons or things and is selective. It asks concerning one out of a definite group already known.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A. A verb which is employed to aid the principal verb by asserting or expressing some condition of the act or state is called an auxiliary. Do, be, have, shall, will.

B. He came early. I looked everywhere. He went, therefore, to the judge. He speaks eloquently. He is nearly dead.

C. An adjective element. By the use of the preposition of with the objective case. John's hat, the hat of John.

SEPTEMBER EXAMINATION.

1. 1. The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative case.
   2. The predicate after the verb to be or other verb expressing existence is in the same case as the subject.
   3. A noun or pronoun limiting another noun is put in the possessive case unless a preposition is used.
   4. Pronouns agree with their antecedents in person and number.
   5. Use the proper verbal form and the proper auxiliary.
2. Give illustrations under each of the above.
   1. He is taller than me (I). He is not one whom (who) I thought would do this.
   2. He thought they were us (we). I knew it to be he (him).
   3. He saw the effect of them (their) giving. I heard of John (John's) being there.
   4. Everyone knew their (his) lesson. Each of the children had an orange to take to their (his) home.
   5. I done (did) it. Can (may) I speak to John? He always has (objected) and always will object.

Note—The corrected forms are given in parenthesis.

3. Fill blanks with the proper personal pronouns. Give reasons for choice. (Reasons count half).

(a) Neither of us is willing to give up———claim.

(b) Each of us has———faults.

(c) Neither the judge nor the jurors were unprejudiced in ———opinion.

In (a) and (b) use his because neither and each are singular but in (c) use their because neither in this sentence has one of its antecedents, jurors, plural and the verb were is plural, hence the pronoun should be plural.

4. A finite verb asserts action, being or state as limited to a certain time (tense) and manner (mode). An infinitive expresses without asserting. The action, being or state is named without any limitations as to time or manner. Infinitive means unlimited.

5. Lay the book on the table and lie down on the couch. The bench on which they sit is firmly set in the wall. The merchant expects prices to rise and will raise the salaries of his employees. The enemy flee in disorder. The birds fly.

6. Lay, set, raise, fly, are, transitive though set and fly are also intransitive. Ex.—He set the clock. The sun sets. Boys fly kites. Birds fly. Lie, sit, rise, flee, are intransitive. A transitive verb takes an object denoting the receiver or product of the action, as, clock, kites, in the sentences above.

7. 1. Surround the pupils with good literature.

2. Correct their mistakes in English in a systematic manner.

3. Use good English in conversation with the pupils both in school and out.

8 and 9. Require personal answers.

10. Kennedy, taking from her a handkerchief edged with gold, pinned it over her eyes; the executioners, holding her by the arm, led her to the block; and the queen, kneeling down, said repeatedly with a firm voice: "Into Thy hands, O Lord, I commend my spirit."

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A. An idiom is an expression peculiar to some one language, usually not capable of regular grammatical construction or of literal translation into another language. Ex.—To catch cold, I did not go to do it.

B. Parsing consists: in (1) naming the part of speech, (2)

telling its properties, (3) pointing out its relation to other words, (4) giving the rule for its construction. Giving the construction is simply the third of the above operations.

C. This is a complex, declarative sentence. Thrice is he armed is the main clause. He is the subject, is, the predicate, armed, the predicate adjective. He is modified by the adjective clause, who hath his quarrel just. The participal adjective armed is modified by the numeral adverb, thrice. In the subordinate adjective clause.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

MAY EXAMINATION.

1. See Physiology No. 6.

2. Dust particles are likely to be inhaled. It results in snoring in the sleep.

3. See 13.

4. See 4.

5. Protection for the flesh, location of nerves of sense of touch, also, glands, etc.

6. Chyme is the state to which the food is reduced in the stomach while chyle is the name given state of food during intestinal absorption.

7. It is composed of the vertebrae, 24 in number, extending from the base of the skull to the pelvis and is commonly known as "the backbone." It serves as attachment for ribs, muscles and by aid of cartilaginous tissues gives great freedom of movement and rest to the other portions of the body.

8. See 33 and 34.

9. See 15.

10. See 16.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A. The muscular and tendinous saucer-shaped partition between the cavity of the chest and abdomen. See 22.

B. See 42. It is said to be the "seat of life."

JULY EXAMINATION.

1. See 4.

2. (a) See 7, 14, 37, etc. (b) The expense limits purchase of home comforts; the example is bad; the hereditary effects are far-reaching. (c) The example; the silly boring lessens friends; (d) The State demands good sober citizens; and an example of purer morals for the youth.

3. See 6 in Theory and Art.

4. See 4.

5. Heart, arteries, lungs, capillaries and veins.

6. See number 12. No.

7. One under control of the will. One not under control of the will. Involuntary.

8. See 39 and 40.

9. See 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30.

10. Action of oxygen upon the red corpuscles. It becomes brighter and purer in the lungs for this reason.

———

SEPTEMBER EXAMINATION.

1. See 6 Theory and Art.

2. The process of purifying air.

3. A disease communicated by contact, virus or bodily exhalation. Smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, mumps, yellow fever.

4. The heart is a hollow, double muscular organ in which are four chambers known as right and left auricles and ventricles. Because they are "two-pointed."

5 and 6. See May and July.

7. See 13.

8. See 12. Nutrition includes all the various processes by which the nutritive portions of food become embodied in the different tissues and changes undergone prior to its excretion. Secretion is the process by which material is separated from the blood through the agency of cells of the sundry glands. Excretion is the expulsion or discharge of substance unfit to

remain in the body. Afferent means those conducting impulses inward while efferent conducts them outward.

9. Skull, see 41; abdomen, see 24, 13. Names of bones forming such cavities can be found in table in 2.

10. See 13.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A. See 72.

B. See 4 above. Alcohol slows heart action and changes the muscular to fatty tissue. Narcotics deaden and numb the sensibility of the heart, load it with poison, eventually causing "cirrhosis," etc.

C. Number 5 in May examination.

GENERAL HISTORY.

NOVEMBER EXAMINATION. 1903.

1—Ancient, from the earliest time to the fall of Rome, 476 A. D.; Mediaeval, from 476, A. D. to the Capture of Constantinople, 1453; Modern, from the Capture of Constantinople to the present.

2—Historians believe the location of the birth place of the human race to be on the table lands of Persia and Bactria in Asia.

3—Confucius is the Latinized form of Kong-fu-tse, a Chinese sage, who lived about 551-478 B. C. He was the author of a political-religious system which is today the foundation of Chinese laws and education. Confucianism is a term applied to the ethical and political system of Confucius as combined by him with the ancient religion of China. The system teaches five moral relations—(1) to the emperor, (2) to parents, (3) to brothers or sisters, (4) to husbands or wives, (5) to friends; and it commands the worship of God by the emperor, of hosts of spirits by the magistrates, and of ancestors by all.

4—Carthage was the great maritime power of the world, with colonies on the coast of Spain, in Sicily and Sardinia.

Rome was confined to peninsular Italy, had a well trained land army, but no navy.

5—The Crusades, (1095-1270), consisted of a series of military expeditions, fitted out by the Christian nations of Europe, for the purpose of driving the Mohammedans from Palestine and gaining possession of the Holy Sepulcher. The first crusade was preached by Peter the Hermit.

These expeditions failed at their direct object but produced great results:

(1) They saved Europe from Saracenic invasion.

(2) Commerce was revived between Europe and Asia.

(3) The Italian cities became rich and cultured.

(4) A strong middle class in society was developed.

(5) The popes acquired vast wealth and influence.

6—Philip II. of Spain, angered because Queen Elizabeth aided the Protestants in the Netherlands, determined to conquer England. In July, 1588, the fleet of 140 vessels, that the Spaniards proudly called "The Invincible Armada," was met off Plymouth Harbor by the English under the famous admirals, Howard, Drake, Hawkins and Frobisher, and in a few days the great fleet that had been three years in building was beaten and driven before the English vessels in ruinous flight. Only about one-third of the Spanish vessels returned to Spain.

7—Julius Caesar was born 100 B. C. of a famous patrician family; his name, pleasing address, and wonderful talents, soon led him up through the various offices in the gift of the people, till at the age of 40, he with Pompey and Crassus, formed the "First Triumvirate." Caesar obtained the consulship and was made governor of Gaul, where he spent nine years conquering the barbarians and training an army. Quarreling with Pompey, he defeated him at Pharsalia (48 B. C.), and at Thapsus (46 B. C.), and Munda (45 B. C.) completed the destruction of all opposition. He was now dictator of Rome. Now, the man who had proved himself the greatest general of his age, and who had by his "Commentaries" made himself immortal in literature, addressed himself to the task of administering justice and restoring order at Rome. He revised the calendar and planned public improvements on a vast scale.

But the hatred and envy of those whom he had befriended resulted in his assassination by Cassius, Brutus and others, 44 B. C.

8. Time, 1789. Place, France. See 180. See number 2, July.

9. Number 10, July.

Wm. E. Gladstone was long prime minister of England, in the reign of Queen Victoria, the champion of home rule for Ireland, and perhaps the greatest English statesman of the 19th century.

10—In all, 67 pyramids have been discovered, and explored in Egypt. The three great pyramids of Gizeh were built by Khufus or Cheops, and his successors. The great pyramid, 480 ft. high, covering 13 acres, is believed to be the oldest monument in Egypt. It was intended as a burial place for the ambitious Cheops.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A. Number 10, July.

B. It was the war between France and England—1328 to 1453. Battles of Crecy, Potiers, Agincourt and Siege of Orleans. Characters: King Edward, "Black Prince", Joan of Arc. Incidents: First use of gunpowder; successes of "The Maid of Orleans; her death at the stake.

C. Number 5 in July.

MAY EXAMINATION.

1. Egyptian monotheism was mixed with the basest polytheism. The double character in race remained in religion. Every town in Egypt had its sacred animals and local divinities. The local deities were supposed to be connected with the one great god Ra.

The whole system of government rested with the king, who at times was very despotic. Law was administered by judges who acted in the king's name. Court decisions and royal decrees were carefully recorded.

Coeducation did not exist. Circumcision was practiced but not as a sacred rite. Marriage laws were not definite. There was no separation into castes, but many occupations were hereditary.

2. The Christian religion is founded upon the teachings of Christ. Its doctrines are recorded in the New Testament which also records the fulfillment of many of the prophesies of the Old Testament. This religion has spread largely through the work of missionaries.

Mohammedanism is the religion founded by Mohammed who claimed to be God's prophet. He contended that his creed was the only orthodox faith; that it had existed from the beginning of the world, and that it had been the religion from Adam to his day. The teachings of this prophet are recorded in the Koran, which was intended to supersede the Gospel. Mohammed did not deny Christ but classified him among the prophets.

Buddhism is the great original religion. Its head existed centuries before the birth of Christ and may be said to be the prevailing faith of the world. Most eastern countries have each a bible, which give the teachings and principles of Buddhism. It teaches the transmigration of souls. It does not affirm or deny that there is a supreme ruler of the universe.

3. The word feudalism, etymologically and historically, denotes property held as a reward or in consideration of special service, usually military service. Pure feudalism developed in Gaul after the coming of the Franks. Other nations, as England, developed simultaneously and independently, their own feudal society. England later received, in the Norman Conquest, pure feudalism upon an English superstructure.

In feudal society everything belonged to the king or lord. Land tenure was the tie which bound all public relations. Some held land under free tenure, socage tenure; others were villiens, who were not permitted to leave the lord's estate without his consent. The knights were the lord's warriors and held land, if at all, as a knight's fee.

Among the results of feudalism may be mentioned the years of struggle between kings and their subjects, the nobles, which

led to absolute monarchy. The system of land tenure in many European countries shows traces of feudal tenure.

4. Hannibal was the sworn enemy to Rome. He marched into Spain, which he soon conquered. He then passed over the Alps to Northern Italy, where at Cannae, he inflicted a crushing defeat upon Rome. After years of gallant and brilliant service in Southern Italy, he returned to Carthage and was defeated at Zama.

The Punic wars were fought to determine whether the Italian seas should have a Roman or a Phoenician mistress. There were three Punic wars. The first 265-241 B. C.; the second, the one in which Hannibal took part, 218-201; third, 153-146, in which Carthage was taken and razed to the ground.

5. Homer and Aeschylus, Virgil and Horace, Goethe and Schiller, Shakespeare and Miton, and Longfellow and Hawthorne.

6. Magna Charta was a document forced from King John by his great nobles. Its date was 1215. It acknowledges, among other things, the freedom of the church, the right to bear arms, the right of trial, and that there should be no taxation without representation.

7. A. The establishment of the Court of High Commission.

B. Execution of Mary Queen of Scots.

C. Defeat of the Spanish Armada.

D. Passage of the Great Poor Law.

E. The new impetus given to commerce and Protestantism.

8. Printing by means of stamping with pieces of wood was used in very ancient times by the Chinese. The credit of the discovery of movable type is contested by the Dutch in favor of Castor, between 1420 and '26; and by the Germans in favor of John Gansfleisch of Gutenberg, about 1438. Gutenberg wished to print the bible in some way which would most nearly resemble the manuscripts. Caxton brought printing into England.

9. Vladivostok and Port Arthur.

10. This was a massacre of a large number of the Jewish people in Russia.

JULY EXAMINATION.

1. (1) Alfred the Great. He is noted for his patronage of letters and learning, also for effecting the treaty of Wedmore, (876.)

(2) Henry II. The Constitutions of Clarendon were given in his reign. The grand jury had its origin and he bought the Augivan dominions.

(3) Edward I. He carried on the plans of Henry II. This was the great law-making period. The war with Scotland began and Wales was conquered.

(4) Henry VIII. English church separated from the Roman Catholic. Monasteries were destroyed. Absolutism was supreme. He was a friend to learning.

(5) Queen Elizabeth. The High Commission Court was used; Queen Mary executed, Armada defeated, and the Great Poor Law passed in her reign. Many great authors lived then.

2. The French Revolution was not, as too many are inclined to think, either the reign of the guillotine, the storming of the Bastile, the rule of the Paris mob, or the Reign of Terror. It was not all the above combined. It is true the "French Revolution" suggests all the above named things. The French Revolution was truly a great and permanent reformation accompanied by bloodsheds and disorder. It did away with abuses and unjust laws. It marked the breaking down of "the old system" and the coming of the new. In fact the old system and a realization of its unfitness was the cause of the Revolution.

3. Socrates was the educator as opposed to the instructor. He is father of the socratic method. His favorite maxim was, "Know Thyself."

Plato was the philosopher of noble birth. He early became a pupil of Socrates. In the "Republic" he has pictured to us an ideal state. In his doctrines he approached very near the teaching of Christianity.

Aristotle marks the culmination of Hellenic philosophical genius. He began those minute observations and their classification which led to a development of science. He was Alexander's teacher.

4. (1) The life of the Greek rested upon the political, social, and religious freedom of the individual. They encouraged letters, art, and science. The above are chief among the ideals of modern nations.

(2) The greatest defts in social Greece were the low place assigned the mother in the home and the institution of slavery.

5. Napoleon could not rest under the treaty which he had made with Tsar Alexander I. at Tolsit. Russia, because of her isolation was beyond the Emperor's control. He feared the Tsar's policy of annexing Finland and the Canubian provinces, and wished to re-establish the independence of Poland. To thwart these plans and carry out his intention he collected a large army to invade Russia. The Russians led him far into their country, to Moscow, where they burnt the town over his head and devastated the country around him. This was done in the winter. The cold, the want of food, and the harassing attacks of the Cossacks forced Napoleon to retreat. The elements combined with tried soldiers of the Tsar in forcing a most signal military victory.

6. Number 2 in May.

7. (a) Militades won the battle of Marathon. Scipio defeated Hannibal at ZamaZ. (b) Homer wrote the Iliad. Virgil the Aeneid. (c) Xenophom wrote the Anabasis. Tacitus tells of the Germans and frontier life in the Roman provinces. (d) Demosthenes is noted for his "Oration on the Crown." Cicero spoke in the Roman Senate against Cataline. (e) Pollygnotus, "The Painted Porch." Van Enycks, originates oil painting.

8. Upon learning that the English under Wellington and the Prussians under Blucher were collecting in the Netherlands, Napoleon decided to attack them. In the first engagement he defeated and drove back the Prussians. Wellington in the meantime had taken his station south of Brussels, at Waterloo. Here Napoleon attacked him and might have defeated the English had not Blucher recovered and opportunely re-enforced the English. The battle was fought June, 1815.

9. England, Holland, France and Spain were the most active. England obtained land along the Atlantic coast in North America, Holland, what is now New York, France, what

is now Canada, and Spain most of South America and the southern part of North America.

10. Hastings was Governor General of India. Martin Luther was a religious Reformer. Bismarck was the greatest German statesman. Charlotte Corday is sometimes called the Joan of Arc of the French Revolution. She assassinated Marat. Disraeli was the Earl of Beaconsfield, a noted Jew, who became Prime Minister in England. Savanarola was a Florentine reformer. He was also instrumental in establishing the Florentine republic. Lord Nelson was a celebrated English Admiral, killed at Trafalgar. Chaucer was the first great English poet. Louis XIV. was a French monarch. Admiral Cervera was the commander of the Spanish squadron, defeated by Commodore Schley.

SEPTEMBER EXAMINATION.

1. Caesar came to Britain in pursuit of some refugees from Gaul, in 55 B. C. He made two expeditions to the island but conquered but little of it. The great Roman conqueror, in Britain, was Agricola, who came more than a century after Caesar. He built a wall from the firth of Forth to the Clyde, which marked the northern limit of Roman conquest. The Romans built many roads, buildings, etc.

2. Sparta was the seat of oligarchy. Athens was a republic. The Spartan was under strict discipline, which is said to have made her hard, narrow and ignorant. The Athenian tastes were more intellectual and refined. Athens sought to develop what was in body and mind; Sparta enslaved mind to muscle. Athens was a power and factor in Greece longer than Sparta.

3. Under the Caesars there was a stability, tranquillity, and prosperity which continued for a long time. It was due to the fact that all countries were united and preferred the rule of a Caesar to anarchy. No independent authority flourished under a Caesar. The plebs gradually lost what few privileges they had under Augustus and in time simply accepted, instead of electing, their officers.

The powers had been granted to Augustus, but they, in time, came to be voted *en bloc* to subsequent emperors. The grants were characterized by few changes. Assemblies were used as tools. The consulship continued to exist, but when Caligula made his horse a consul, he only expressed the insignificance, which came to be attached to the position of the ancient chief magistracy. The noble Roman Senate became lifeless.

4. In 1588, Philip II. was the chief defender of Catholicism. England, through Elizabeth, had become largely Protestant. The efforts at diplomacy and international marriages had resulted in nothing to help the Catholic cause. Philip, as a last resort fitted out the "Invincible Armada." The fleet was to sail to Flanders and bring over, into Engand, the veteran chief, Parma, who was doing great service for the Catholics. The fleet was met by Drake and Hawkins. They allowed the Spanish to sail up the Channel and then aided by a heavy storm followed it. The great Armada was thrown into confusion and most of the vessels were destroyed.

5. (a) The crusades occurred in the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries. (b) A great many went upon crusades for honor and gain; most persons went with the sole object of forcing the Holy Sepulcher from the hands of the infidel.

A and B. Answers found in May and July.

U. S. HISTORY.

MAY EXAMINATION.

1. Virginia was settled at Jamestown in 1607 by London emigrants. There was much suffering from the conduct of the settlers, and several years passed before it was securely established.

Massachusetts was settled at Plymouth in 1620 by a company of 102 Puritans. They suffered many hardships, but overcame them all with patience and perseverance.

Georgia was the last settled of the 13 original colonies. This

occurred at Savannah by Gen. Oglethorpe in 1733. It was a home for the poor and friendless.

2. Ponce de Leon set sail from Porto Rico in 1512, to hunt for gold and a magic fountain of youth. He failed in these two particulars but discovered Florida.

Balboa undertook an exploring expedition on the Isthmus of Panama, in 1513; hearing from the natives that a large body of water lay to the southward, he at once set off through dense forests and at last gazed upon the mighty Pacific Ocean.

De Soto was a cruel, greedy Spaniard, who in 1539 set out with a troop of 600 picked men in search of fortune. He landed at Tampa Bay, marched north to what is now northern Georgia; then turned west and in 1541 reached the Mississippi river, in what is now the northwestern corner of Mississippi. Thus was the mighty river discovered by one whose purpose was robbery and murder.

3. On a map showing the eastern portion of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the States of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland would be marked the important battle fields of Long Island and the two fields near Saratoga Springs in New York, Germantown in Southeastern Pennsylvania, Trenton in New Jersey, and Yorktown in Virginia.

4. Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, his duties were to attend to the foreign business and relations of the government. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of Treasury, his duties were to superintend the finances of the new government. Henry Knox, Secretary of War, his duties were to have the management of all military affairs of the government. Edmund Randolph, Attorney General, his duties were to give the government advice in matters of law.

5. In 1803 Jefferson purchased the territory of Louisiana for $15,000,000. Though some complained at the President's actions, and denied his right to make the purchase, the wisdom of the President's policy is now apparent to all. The possession of it more than doubled our territory, prevented England from getting control of it, and gave us entire possession of the Mississippi river.

6. The Cotton Gin was invented in 1763 by Eli Whitney.

This removed the seeds from cotton fiber, and enabled one man to do the work of a thousand.

The Electric Telegraph was invented by Prof. S. F. B. Morse, and put into successful operation in 1844. The first line was between Washington and Baltimore.

The Electric Light was invented by Thomas A. Edison and exhibited by him as a novelty at the Centennial Exposition. For several years he labored to perfect this invention. His success is shown in the almost universal use of this method of illumination.

7. Missouri was admitted as a slave state on condition that all states formed, in the future, north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, should come in free. Congress passed this act in 1820.

8. Andrew Jackson was the first President from the ranks of the poor. His early life was spent in the backwoods. He knew more of weapons and horses than of books. He practiced law, but was meant by nature for a soldier. He became a general in the war of 1812. In 1828 he was elected President, and was re-elected in 1832. His administration is characterized by the introduction of the "spoils system," the abolition of the U. S. Bank, the beginning of the Anti-Slavery movement, and the attempt at nullification in South Carolina. Jackson died in 1845 at "The Hermitage" in Tennessee.

9. On May, 1898, the United States fleet of six vessels entered Manila Bay and in a few hours destroyed every vessel of the Spanish squadron without losing a man. Congress voted Commodore Dewey the thanks of the nation, and in 1899 he was made Admiral.

10. The United States has purchased the right of the French Company in the Canal for $40,000,000; has secured from Panama a strip of territory ten miles wide, and Congress has placed the government of this strip and the preliminary work on the canal temporarily in the hands of the President.

(A) Three: New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

(B) In 1776, the people of Massachusetts by debt, were being sued and thrown into prison in great numbers. Daniel Shays raised an army of about 2,000 farmers, surrounded the Court houses at Worcester and Springfield and stopped all law suits

for debt. A military force was called out, Shays fled to New Hampshire and the disturbance was over.

JULY EXAMINATION.

1. Pedro Menedez was sent over by the king of Spain to claim Florida, which the French were trying to settle. He erected a fort on the site where St. Augustine was afterwards built. He treacherously murdered the French whom he found. The fort grew into the oldest town in the United States, St. Augustine (1565.)

2. A Dutch man-of-war in 1619, sold twenty negro slaves to the Virginia planters. The climatic condition at the South was more favorable than at the North. The South was an agricultural community, the North a manufacturing. The invention of the cotton gin gave slavery a new impetus. Slaves were necessary to continue the raising of cotton on a large scale.

3. Among the most important causes of the Revolution were the restrictions upon commerce; taxation without representation, as in the Stamp Act; the quartering of soldiers upon the colonies in time of peace; the claim that legal cases could be taken to England for final decision. The colonies had not acted together in any important affairs before the Revolution. They were thirteen sovereign states that knew little of each other. Communication was slow, and there were but few good roads.

4. The battle of Saratoga thwarted the British design to divide the colonies. Burgoyne, the British general, fought two battles near Saratoga and was utterly defeated and his whole army captured. After the battle other nations were not slow to loan us money and France soon cast her lot with us. This was the decisive battle of the Revolution.

5. See *'s in 173.

6. Number 6 in May.

7. The states were Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. They claimed that a state was sovereign and thus had the right to secede.

8. The principal battles were in Virginia, Manassas Junction, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor, Fredericksburg, and the battle of the Wilderness; in West Virginia, Rich Mountain, Phi-

lippi, Cheat Mountain, and Carnifex Ferry; in Kentucky, Perryville; in Tennessee, Chattanooga, Murfreesboro, Pittsburg Landing, and Fort Donelson; in Mississippi, Corinth and Vicksburg.

9. Cuba struggled many years with the mother country for her independence. Spanish methods of war were so cruel that the nations threatened to intervene. In the meantime the battleship Maine was blown up and the United States declared war against Spain. Cuba became independent as a result of the war and the subsequent treaties. Cuba is practically independent. She can not borrow money or engage in war without the consent of the United States.

10. The members at present are: Secretary of State, Hay; of Treasury, Shaw; of Navy, Morton; of War, Taft; of Commerce and Labor, Metcalf; of Interior, Hitchcock; of Agriculture, Wilson; The Attorney General is Moody; the Postmaster General, Wynne.

SEPTEMBER EXAMINATION.

1. The original colonies and date of settlement are: Virginia, 1607; New York, 1614; Massachusetts, 1620; New Jersey, 1617; Connecticut, 1634; Maryland, 1634; Rhode Island, 1636; Delaware, 1638; North Carolina, 1663; South Carolina, 1670; Georgia, 1733; Pennsylvania, 1682; and New Hampshire, 1623.

2. Columbus made many attempts to get aid from European monarchs. He sailed by way of the Canary Islands. When he had been at sea sometime, the needle no longer pointed to the north star. The crew and commander became alarmed. The crew mutinied, but signs of land reconciled them. He made four voyages to the new world.

3. Williams was an early exponent of liberty of conscience. He founded the first settlement in Rhode Island. William Penn was a Quaker leader. He founded the colony of Pennsylvania. Mather was a theologian and author. Stuyvesant was one of the Dutch governors. Morris was the financier of the American Revolution.

4. Outline of the first year. (1) The expedition to Lexington and Concord. (2) Allen took Ticonderoga. (3) The battle of Bunker Hill. (4) The expedition to Quebec.

5. The naval battles were: The battle on Lake Erie, the battle on Lake Champlain, battle between the Chesapeake and the Shannon. The respective commanders were Perry, Macdonough, and Lawrence.

6. The South objected to the tariff, because it was argued that under the operation of the law the South would constantly become poorer while the North would become richer. It was also argued that Congress did not have the power to impose a protective tariff and that under the Constitution nothing but a tariff revenue could be imposed. Finally the people of South Carolina declared, in state convention, that they would not pay duties on goods sent into their state from Europe. Jackson said, "By the eternal the laws of the United States must be executed." If necessary, he would have sent an army to South Carolina to enforce the law.

7. By purchase, she has gained Florida, Louisiana territory south of Gila river, Alaska, and the Philippines. We gave purchase money for the Mexican cessions; by cession the territory from Mexico, and the Northwest Territory; by annexation Texas, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Guam.

8. Henry Clay was born in 1777 and died in 1852. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1806, when he was not quite of the required age. He favored the encouragement of home industries and internal improvement. He is author of the "American System." He defended the occupation of Florida and opposed the renewal of the United States Bank charter. In 1811 he was elected to the House of Representatives and at once became speaker. He urged the War of 1812 and was one of the most instrumental in bringing it about. He was several times a candidate for the presidency.

John Marshall was born in 1755 and died in 1835. He entered the Revolution in 1775 and served until 1781. He was made a captain in 1779. He took part at Monmouth, Germantown, and Brandywine and experienced the hardships of Valley Forge. He eloquently and effectively advocated the adoption of

the Constitution and, with Madison, deserves the credit of securing its final acceptance. He supported the federal as against the state rights party. In 1799 he was chosen to Congress. In 1800 he was made Secretary of State, and in 1801 he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He was the greatest Chief Justice.

9. Garfield was a good boy and made his way to the front by hard work. He served in the Civil War and was afterwards elected to Congress where he came to the front by hard work. He was a "dark horse" who won the presidential honors and the confidence of the whole people. He was shot July 2, 1881, by a disappointed office seeker. The act took place in the Pennsylvania depot in Washington, D. C. He died September 19, 1881.

10. (a) The first railroad was operated in 1830. (b) Cyrus W. Field laid the first Atlantic cable. (c) Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. (d) Captain Ericsson invented the "Monitor." (e) Jackson was killed by his own men.

Substitutes given previously.

STATE HISTORY.

MAY EXAMINATION.

1. Sec. 16. Hon. W. P. Willey, Hon. Edwin Maxwell, Hon. Francis H. Pierpoint, Hon. A. I. Boreman.

2. See, 11, 12 and 13.

3. In 1872 a Convention whose delegates were elected in 1871 met in the old M. E. church at Charleston and submitted the document to the people which was ratified in August of the same year.

4. B. & O. Other principal railroads now are C. & O., N. & W., K. & M., W. Va. Central and P. C. & C.

5. See 75.

6. As West Virginia was known to be opposed to secession and because of its nearness to the capital and Virginia, it was a contest for possession.

Principal battles were Philippi, Alleghany Mountain, Cross Lanes, Carnifax Ferry, Gauley Bridge, Beverly, Rocky Gap, Droop Mountain, Moorefield.

Campaigns were Cheat Mountain, Kanawha Valley, Jenkin's Raid, Imboden Raid, Averell's Raid, Salem Raid, Fitzhugh Lee's Raid, Early's Raid, Dublin's Raid, McNeill's Raid, Witcher's Raid, Rosser's Raid, Hall's Raid.

7. See 25.

8. Fort Henry at Wheeling; The Zanes were among the first settlers here. The French were the earliest settlers in the Greenbrier Valley, but after the war English resettled here and in Kanawha Valley. Clendenins at Charleston in 1784. See latter part of Number 6.

9. Jefferson—Farming.
Fayette—Coal mining.
Ritchie—Oil production.
Ohio—Manufacturing.
Webster—Farming, etc.

10. Sec. 21. Hon. John E. Kenna and Hon. Francis H. Pierpoint.

JULY EXAMINATION.

1 and 2. given in May.

3. Monongalia—from the River Monongahela, "River of Caving Banks."
Hardy—in honor of Samuel Hardy.
Jefferson—for President Jefferson.
Harrison—for President W. H. H. Harrison.
Upshur—for Hon. Abel P. Upshur.
Wetzel—for Lewis Wetzel.
Morgan—for Gen. Daniel Morgan.
Mingo—tribe of Indians.

4. Applicant has choice of three subjects.

5. The construction of the Panama Canal.

6. See 54. By legislative enactment. As to actual transportation, this was done by boat.

7. See 36 and 52, 53, 54, 79.

8. See 21. Hons. W. T. Willey and Peter G. Van Winkle. Hons. S. B. Elkins and N. B. Scott. See 23.

9. Potomac, Kanawha, Ohio, Monongahela, Guyandotte.

Harman Blennerhassett and family lived there happily until Aaron Burr visited them. He made his home with them, finally inducing Blennerhassett to join in the conspiracy and furnish the financial part of the enterprise. Both were caught and tried for treason, but acquitted because of insufficient evidence.

10. The geologists claim that it belongs to the Silurian formation period. It was in the hands of savages—"a howling wilderness." The Van Matres, an old Dutch family encouraged settlements in the South Branch Valley. Isaac Van Matre obtained a patent from Gov. Gooch of Virginia for 40,000 acres in the "Shenandoah Valley." George Bowman, Jacob Chrisman and others settled in the Valley in 1732. Thomas Shepherd settled near Shepherdstown in 1732. John Lewis settled in Randolph near Beverly in 1773. The social conditions of the settlers were informal regarding each other except as to French and English.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A. 6 in May examination.

B. Berkeley—Fruit growing.
Marion—Coal mining.
Webster—Farming and productions of mineral water.
Greenbrier—Agriculture.
Tyler—Oil productions.
Ohio—Manufacturing.
Harrison—Stock raising.

C. Francis H. Pierpoint was governor of the "Reorganized Government of Virginia" during the Civil war. A. W. Campbell was editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer. He sent a telegram to President Lincoln which impressed the president very favorably with the new State. He was a member of the Virginia Commission.

Morgan Morgan was the first settler in this State. He also erected the first Baptist church.

P. G. Van Winkle was one of the first U. S. Senators.

Arthur I. Boreman was first governor of West Virginia and later U. S. Senator from the State.

Geo. W. Atkinson, historian, lawyer and author was the first Republican governor since the second Constitution went into effect. He is now District Attorney in U. S. Court.

W. A. MacCorkle, attorney and promoter of State's industrial development was the last Democratic governor.

SEPTEMBER EXAMINATION.

1. See number 5.
2. Number 1 in May.
3. See 21, 8 in July.
4. Number 6 in May.
5. Nathan B. Goff, Stephen B. Elkins, W. L. Wilson; David H. Strother, Chas. B. Hart; Dr. D. Mayer, Judge Phil Snyder, Dr. Alonzo Garrett and others.
6. See 75.
7. Number 7 in July.
8. Hon. S. B. Elkins, U. S. Senator, statesman.

Hon. H. G. Davis, capitalist, builder of railroads, owner of coal mines.

Hon. John J. Jackson, U. S. Judge—legal decisions relating to land titles.

Hon. A. B. White, Governor, and leader of "Tax Reform" movement.

Dr. D. B. Purinton, President of the State University, for placing the institution upon a basis that silenced opposing critics.

(Answers might differ.)

9. See 45.
10. Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis are the time-keepers of our educational as well as material progress.

The exhibits were placed in the Mines and Metallurgy Palace, the Agricultural Building and Palace of Education.

The State Building was located on the "Plateau". The exhibits consisted of coal, coke, oil, hard and soft woods—all among the finest in the world—herds, flocks, orchards, products of farms, factories and mills, building stones, slates and minerals.

If not send to State Superintendent for same.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A. Salama comes from sal a tree; hence located in timber region; or very likely from Salam, peaceful.
Term Alta, means "High Land."
Jayenn is from first two initial letters of Senator J. N. Camden.
Gassaway—middle name of Henry G. Davis, owner of railroad where place is located.
Kenova, represents abbreviations of three states, Ken., O., Va.
Erbacon, from *er,* meaning the, *baka,* meaning great, *ton,* meaning town, "The great town."
Ronceverte, from the French, meaning "greenbrier."
County and river the same.
Monongah, "One town" from River Monongahela.
Wheeling, place of the skull.

B. It is question of land title near the head fountain of the South Branch of the Potomac.

C. See 79, 52, 53, 54.

GEOGRAPHY.

NOVEMBER EXAMINATION, 1903.

1—Requires map to be drawn.

2—The Orinoco in the north, the Amazon in the north-central part, and the Rio de la Plata in the southeast.

3—(a) The 49th parallel of north latitude. (b) Florida extends to within one degree, or about 69½ miles of the Tropic of Cancer.

4—(a) Three-fourths of the people of France are engaged in agriculture. Silks, satins, cloths, wines and ornaments are manufactured. (b) Paris in the north, on the Seine, Lyons in the south-east on the Rhone, Marseilles, in the south-east on the Gulf of Lyons, and Bordeaux in the south-west on the Gironde are the principal cities.

5—The valley of the Nile and that of the Congo are fertile districts, in Africa. The fertility of the former is due to the periodical overflow of the Nile, that brings down a fine, rich soil and spreads it over the valley. The latter is made fertile by the alluvial deposits of the Congo, whose source is in the region of heavy rains.

6—(1)The U. S. of America excels in the diversity and excellence of manufactures, (2) Great Britain excels as a maritime nation; (3) Germany excels in the military training of her people; (4) France excels in fashions and scientific attainment. (5) Russia excels in military strength.

7. The Deccan separates the Arabian Sea, and Bay of Bengal; Malacca separates the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Siam; Corea separates the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan.

8. Cuba lies in the Atlantic southeast of the U. S. between 20° and 23° north latitude; Luzon lies in the Pacific south-east of China between 13° and 18° north latitude. Cuba is a republic; Luzon is governed by officers appointed by the United States.

9. The sun's rays are vertical on the Tropic of Cancer at the summer solstice, June 21, on the Tropic of Capricorn at the winter solstice, December 21. Theoretically, on the Equator at the equinoxes.

10. An island is a body of land surrounded by water, as Cuba. A peninsula is a body of land almost surrounded by water, as Italy. A mountain is an abrupt elevation in the land rising 2,000 feet or more above the sea level, as Mt. Blanc. A plateau is a plain with an elevation equal to that of a mountain, as Thibet. A watershed is a ridge or swell in the land that

separates river basins, as the height of land between the Mississippi and the Red River of the North.

MAY EXAMINATION.

1. See 42.

2. Mendocino on West coast of N. A. San Lucas, extremity of Lower California. Cod, off Massachusetts. Farewell, southern point of Greenland. Blanco, West of Ecuador.

3. Farming in Ohio, Kanawha, Greenbrier and Tygarts Valleys.
Coal mining, southern and central portions of the state.
Oil productions in central, northern and eastern sections.
Lumbering, central and southern portions.
Manufacturing in Wheeling, Clarksburg, Martinsburg, Elkins, Huntington and Charleston.

4. Number 1 in November, 1903.

5. Victoria Nyanza one of the sources of the Nile.
Tchad, near desert, has no outlet, yet water is fresh; it overflows.
Moero, source of Kongo river.

6. Japan like Great Britain is an island monarchy. The latter is just a little smaller (W. Va.'s area less) and population is practically same in each. The former is East of Asia, while the latter is west of Europe 20° farther north. It has reached a higher plane of civilization. Japan is the most highly civilized country of Asia.

7. In Thibet. East and West. Indian Ocean.

8. Number 2 in November, 1903.

9. North of Holland and Germany.
Vienna is the capital of Austria-Hungary.
Borneo is an island in the Pacific Ocean.
Yellow Sea borders Japan.
Moscow, city in western part of Russia.
Sitka, on Baranoff Island, capital of Alaska.
Manila, in Luzon, capital of Philippines.
Quebec, country and city of Canada.

Buenos Ayres, capital of Argentina.
Lisbon, capital of Portugal.

10. See 74, 66, 71.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A. See 32.

B. Columbia, Colorado (through Gulf of California). None in S. A.

C. Mississippi River, Gulf of Mexico, Atlantic Ocean, Strait of Gibraltar, Mediterranean Sea, Ionian and Adriatic Seas.

JULY EXAMINATION.

1. Georgia—Cotton growing, agriculture, lumbering, etc.
Colorado—Mining and raising stock.
Pennsylvania—Mining and manufacturing.
Iowa—Agriculture, stock raising, mining and manufacturing.
Massachusetts—Manufacturing, quarrying, fishing, commerce.

2. Annapolis, on Chesapeake Bay. Capital of Maryland.
West Point, U. S. Military Academy on Hudson river.
Galveston, city in Texas.
Memphis, city of Tennessee on Mississippi river.
Norfolk, city of Virginia on eastern coast.
In Republic of Panama between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
Port Arthur, fort in Japan Sea.
Ceylon, island south of India.
Liverpool, city of England.
Kongo River, in South Africa.

3. See 68, 10. When a glacier slides into an ocean it becomes an iceberg. Deltas are mouths of a river. The first three are found in Northern latitudes in Artic regions. Volcanoes in S. A. The Kanawha is a tributary of the Ohio river. See 130.

4. See 134. Eastern portion. Sydney in New South Wales. Gold, pastoral and farm products.

5. Pekin, north-east of the center. Tokio, in the east on the island of Hondo. Same race of people. Japan has advanced more rapidly in civilization.

6. See first part of 42. Capitals in order are, Hartford, near center, Albany, on the Hudson, Trenton, on Delaware, Dover, on Jones' Creek, Annapolis on Chesapeake Bay, Richmond, on the James, Raleigh on the Neuse, Columbia on Wateree River, Atlanta in north, Tallahassee in north-west.

7. It would resemble a trip from a temperate zone to a frigid zone. The changes would be more rapid.

8. See 74.

9. See 22.

10. They are in the Pacific Ocean south-east of China from 5° to 21° N. Latitude. Area 115,000 sq. mi. almost as large as Great Britain. Population 8,000,000 nearly.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A. San Francisco, New York, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis.

B. Pacific Ocean, China Sea, Strait of Malacca, Indian Ocean, Gulf of Aden, Strait of Babel Mandeb, Red Sea, Suez Canal, Mediterranean Sea, Aegean Sea, Hellespont and Sea of Marmora.

C. Requires map.

SEPTEMBER EXAMINATION.

1. Tides are risings of the ocean caused by attraction of the moon and sun. See latter part of 66.

2. Via Parkersburg, Huntington, Norfolk by rail. Ocean steamer across Atlantic. About 4,000 miles. Routes may differ.

3. (a) Origin of name. Study in connection with St. Paul. (b) Reasons for its growth, etc. (c) Elevation in con-

nection with flood. (d) Progress of the Americas, and reverence for Chief Executive in connection with death of McKinley. Fair, Indians, etc. (e) Curiosities of America and the world. Natural beauties. Geysers, park, etc.

4. Scandinavian on Atlantic ocean, Iberian on same and Mediterranean sea, Italy on latter and Adriatic sea, Balkan on Mediterranean and Aegean seas, Jutland on North sea.

5 and 6. Number 1 November, 1903.

7. China, Arabia, India, Australia, Brazil, respectively.

8. See 54. Kalahari Desert in South Africa caused by precipitation of moisture on surrounding mountains.

9. Malaga, Barcelona, Marseilles, Rome, Alexandria, Tunis, Algiers, Genoa, Naples, Venice, Trieste, Athens, Smyrna.

10. Russia has all the climatic features that Japan has and many more. It is vastly larger in area and has including its colonies about four times the population. The former is an absolute, the latter a limited monarchy. The former has little sea-coast comparatively with the latter.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A. See 20.

B. Arctic ocean, Atlantic ocean, Pacific slope, Mississippi Valley, California slope, Gulf slope.

C. See 4 in July. Melbourne in Victoria and Adelaide in South Wales.

BOOKKEEPING.

ANSWERS BY D. M. WILLIS.

MAY EXAMINATION.

1. (a) Any book in which a record of business transactions is made as the transactions actually occur. This may be a day book, blotter, Journal or Ledger. The Day Book, Journal the most common.

(b) The book of original entry is admitted as evidence in law suits.

2. (a) Day book ruling is two money columns on the right and a date column on the left.

(b) As a usual thing we post from day book.

3. Debit the proprietor and credit cash.

4. Rule a piece of paper with two money columns on the right and a date or page column on the left and list the debit and credit balances as found in the Ledger, placing page on which each account is found in the page column.

5. A ledger page is divided in the center with three lines very close together. Each half is ruled with date column and money column on the right.

A journal page is ruled with two money columns on the right, one line through the center from top to bottom and a date column on the left.

6. In purely single entry bookkeeping only personal accounts are kept, and only one entry is made for each transaction. In double entry, accounts are kept with persons, property and allowances, and two entries are made for each transaction.

7. Morgantown, W. Va., Nov. 10, 1904.

$500.

Ninety days after date I promise to pay to John Thomas or order, Five Hundred Dollars, at the Second National Bank of Morgantown, W. Va., with interest from date, for value received.

JAMES YOUNG.

10. Morgantown, W. Va., Nov. 10, 1904.

Mr. J. C. Young,
Wheeling, W. Va.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 3rd inst. received. We will make first shipment of lumber on the 30th.

Trusting this will be satisfactory, we are,

Very truly yours,

B. B. BROWN & CO.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A. No. 10, July 22.

B. Discounts are allowances made for the payment before due on notes, bill of goods, etc.

Net price. The actual price which a seller gets on his goods in the market. No extra charges of any kind.

Common carrier. One who undertakes the office of carrying goods or persons for hire.

Bill of lading. Receipt for the goods from a common carrier.

Bonded warehouse. A warehouse in which goods on which the duties are unpaid are stored under bond, and in the joint custody of the importer and the customs officers.

JULY EXAMINATION.

7. That their balance sheet showed a net gain which has been divided among the stockholders.

2. Rate prescribed by statute.

3. $200. Morgantown, W. Va., Nov. 10, 1904.

Thirty days after date I promise to pay to J. C. Johnson, or order, Two Hundred Dollars, with interest from date, for value received.

T. T. MASON.

$200. Morgantown, W. Va., Nov. 10, 1904.

Thirty days after date I promise to pay to J. C. Johnson, or order, Two Hundred Dollars, for value received.

T. T. MASON.

4-7.		Cash Book.	Dr.
Jan. 1.	George White		$4,000.00
Jan. 6.	Mdse.		86.62
		Cash Book.	Cr.
Jan. 1.	Expense—Fur. and Stationery		$ 175.00
Jan. 2.	Mdse.—Invoice Jones & Peters		1200.00
Jan. 4.	Expense—Freight and dray		17.25
Jan. 7.	Expense—Bill S. D. C.		5.25

JOURNAL.

JANUARY 1, 1904.

Store and Fixtures	Invested	$ 85.00	
To Geo. White			$ 85.00
	4		
Mdse.	Invoice at		
To Martin & Co.	30 days	15.00	
			15.00
	5		
Henry Young.	Sold on acct.		
To Mdse	as per bill		
	rendered	41.58	
			41.58
	6		
Bills Rec.	Sold Thos.		
To Mdse.	Tracy on		
	30 day note		
	mdse. as per		
	bill rendered	57.33	
			57.33
	7		
Penfield & Co.	Sold on acct.		
To Mdse.	as per bill		
	rendered	154.65	
			154.65

8-9. Post all accounts.

Ans. This can not be done here.

10. Ans. Bank of Fairmont.

Fairmont, W. Va., Jan. 2, 1904.

Pay to the order of Jones & Peters, Twelve Hundred Dollars.

GEORGE WHITE,

Per————————

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A. (1) Transferring accounts from the Journal or other books to the Ledger.

(2) The accounts are, or should be, divided in three groups: Personal, property and allowances, and each group given a

separate place in the Ledger. All the items in the Journal belonging to a certain account are carried to that account in the Ledger with the date and page of Journal from which it is brought. Each item or account in the Journal is checked by placing the page of the Ledger to which it is taken, in column at the left.

3. Day Book, Journal, Ledger and trial balance were defined in answers to May examination.

Bills receivable are written promises, due at some future date, such as notes, accepted time drafts, etc., of others held by us.

Protest is an official notification, in due form, of the non-acceptance or nonpayment of a bill or note, as the case may be.

Draft is a written order of the creditor, directing the debtor to pay a stipulated sum of money to a third party named therein.

Check is a written order of a depositor, directing the bank to pay a stipulated sum of money to another party.

Inventory is an itemized list of goods on hand with their estimated value.

Footings the totals of columns of figures.

SEPTEMBER EXAMINATION.

1. Number 7 in May.

2. Morgantown, W. Va., Nov. 10, 1904.

Mr. James W. Smith,
City.

Bought of A. B. Maxwell &. Co.

20 bbls. Salt @	$ 1.00	$20.00
5 bbls. Sugar @	16.00	80.00
20 bu. Potatoes @	.50	10.00
25 bu. Oats @	.30	7.50
2 bbls. Flour @	5.00	10.00
1 keg 8-penny nails		5.00
		$132.50

Received Payment,
A. B. MAXWELL & CO.,
Per W.

The Journal entry would be

3. Cash	$132.50	
To Mdse.		$132.50

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, answered in May.

9. In this connection standard means that which is established by authority as a rule for proportion of weights of fine metals and alloy; legal currency of a country; "specie"; one measure or guide; two measures—a practical impossibility; money which the law authorizes a debtor to proffer and a creditor to receive.

10. As to *all the words* they differ with different denominations. The important features, however, are included in headings and special terms, as (a) "Legal Tender for Twenty Dollars." "United States will pay to Bearer Twenty Dollars, Washington, D. C." (b) "Silver Certificate." "Payable to Bearer on demand One Silver Dollar." Of course in each particular we have the vignette, series, number, signature of register of treasury, etc.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A. Same as No. 1 on May 27.

B. What is difference between a corporation and a partnership? (This question does not belong to bookkeeping.)

C. Same as Substitute Question B on May 27.

MAY EXAMINATION.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1. He is elected by the House of Representatives, each State having one vote, which is cast by a majority of the members present. A quorum consists of one or more members from three-fourths of the States, and a majority elects.

2. A United States Senator must have been nine years a citizen of the United States, must be a citizen of the State from which elected, and must have attained the age of thirty.

3. The President must be a natural born citizen of the

United States, must have resided in the United States fourteen years immediately preceding his election, and must have attained the age of thirty-five.

4. Congress upon a two-thirds vote of both houses, or the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, shall call a convention for proposed amendments, and any amendments are ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or by conventions in three-fourths of the States.

5. Secretary of State, Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Secretary of Navy, Postmaster General, Secretary of Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, and Secretary of Labor and Commerce.

6. By a majority vote of both houses.

7. The number of Presidential Electors from each State must equal the number of Senators and Representatives from that State.

8. "Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

9. Treaties are made by the President, or by agents or Commissioners appointed by him, and are ratified by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the Senate present.

10. Senate and House of Delegates. There are thirty Senators and eighty-six Delegates.

(A) Justices, County, Municipal, Criminal, Circuit and Supreme.

(B)) Compulsory attendance law, law increasing salaries of County Superintendents, and uniform examination law. The first provides that children between 6 and 14 of age shall attend school at least twenty weeks each year. The second fixes the salary of superintendents at from $300 to $500 a year and deducts $3 for each school not visited. The third provides that uniform examinations for teachers shall be held throughout the State under the direction of the State Superintendent of Schools.

(C) The Vice-President of the United States is President of the Senate, and stands first in the succession to the Presidency.

JULY EXAMINATION.

1. See 76 to 87.

2. See 59. By this right through the State to serve the public welfare.

3. A justices' court is a court of law and equity. It has limited jurisdiction in civil cases (controverted amounts not over $300) but may apprehend criminals of all classes holding those of a felonious nature under bond for indictments in Circuit Court.

4. The "Missouri Compromise" placed a northern limit or restriction upon slavery. It passed Congress in 1820. "The Compromise Measures of 1850" contained several provisions relating to abolishment of slave trade in D. C., fugitive slaves, admission of California, sovereignty in other Mexican sessions, admission of Texas as four States, etc. It passed as separate bills except as to Texas.

5. Many noble citizens had not educational advantages when young in life, yet they pay taxes for the support of the government. The poor are directly interested in legislation and should have a voice in the government. Ignorant persons cannot understand what is best for them, hence the suffrage is not intelligently used.

6. (1) He is commander-in-chief of the military forces of the State. (2) He prepares biennial messages to present the Legislature. (3) He exercises judicial authority as to reprieves, pardons, etc. (4) He appoints various State boards, etc.

7. To coin money and lay duties because of non-uniformity and bad precedent, etc.

8. A good plan would be by petition of all teachers and school children of the State. The bill must be written in full. Introduced by a legislator. Referred to a committee which reports favorable to its passage. After passing three separate readings a majority vote of the body passes it. It then goes to the other branch or body for concurrence which passes it in the same manner. (Suspension of rules would produce changes.)

9. First Monday in December of each year. A person elected by the House. The Vice-President.

10. The purchase was made without constitutional authority. Yes.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A. A suit in the U. S. Court where they can not compromise.

B. By direct taxes, indirect taxes as customs, duties, etc. Sometimes by issuance of bonds.

C. See 45 State History. 50 cents on the $100. 20 cents on the $100.

SEPTEMBER EXAMINATION.

1. See 8.

2. See 49.

3. Number 4 in May. By the Governor until a general election or in case of a Senator until the Legislature convenes.

4. Natural rights are: Personal security, Personal Liberty and Personal Property. Political rights are: Right to establish a government, Right to vote, Right of petition. The former set relates to every day actions whereas the latter have reference to government.

5. It consists of a Chief Justice and eight associates and is the highest Judicial authority in the land. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice. Associate, Holmes, Day, Brewer, Peckham, Harlan, White, Brown, McKenna.

6. See 40 History and Government of W. Va.

Warden of Penitentiary, Chief Mine Inspector, Labor Commissioner, Tax Commissioner, etc. Number 6 in July.

7. See 76 to 87. Board of Public Works, County Courts, City Councils, Boards of Education.

8. See 39, 45, 47.

9. Henry Brannon, George Poffenbarger, H. C. McWhorter, Joseph Saunders and Frank Cox.

Thirty senators and eighty-six members of the House of Delegates.

10. He must present certificates giving him credit for five days Institute attendance, also a certificate of his qualifications to teach and govern a school. The trustees must meet at the school house to sign contract with teacher. This contract the teacher files with the Board of Education for that district along with a duplicate of his certificate.

SUBSTITUTE QUESTIONS.

A. By the Courts.

B. To compel children between the ages of eight and fourteen years to attend school. It makes persons having such children under control guilty of misdemeanor for violation of the law. It provides for the appointment of truant officers by the board. That teachers report violations, fines, etc., monthly. One week's willful absence constitutes an offense.

C. Since the adoption of a Constitutional Amendment it is $1,000,000 and cannot be larger. By the board of the school fund. $1.61 and $1.59.

THEORY AND ART.

MAY EXAMINATION.

1. (a) To provide a better citizenship for the State and nation.
   (b) See 16.
2. See 64.
3. These are leading questions and should not be used often. See 23, 24.
4. (a) Is a personal question for the applicant. (b) The first two years of a pupil at school should be devoted to training in uses of language, ability to express ideas and the gathering of useful primary facts.

(White's Art of Teaching.)

5. See 20 and 8.

6. It is simply following the natural, logical order of mind development instead of resorting to cramming, memoriter work and so forth about things unknown or uninteresting to the child.

7. Have something of interest first thing after school opens. Answers will differ.

8. Sec. 53. Thomas Arnold was an English teacher and historian.

Author of "Tom Brown at Rugby."

Herbart, philosopher of Germany.

Francis W. Parker, American educator.

Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University, Author.

William T. Harris, present Commissioner of Education for the U. S. and author.

William R. White was the first State Superintedent of Schools.

A. L. Wade, a West Virginian, was the author of grading country schools.

9. See 7. Drawing required.

10. See 43, 45 and 2.

A. See 38. Establishment of order and general welfare of the entire school.

B. See 54, 55, 61, Analysis is analytic instruction as used in induction. Synthesis is a reverse process of deduction. They correlate each other. Concentration is unification or grouping of studies around a "central core."

C. See 27.

JULY EXAMINATION.

1. It should be a profession. This requires a personal answer.

2. Personal question. A chapter from "Page on Teaching" is represented in 43.

3. See 6 and 7.

4. Take old registers as a guide, also old manual if there was one. Ascertain how much instruction each pupil has previously received and follow plan of State Superintendent.

5. See 12. Desks, recitation seats, globes, maps, dictionary.

6. Letter "A" in May. See 16.

7. By both precept and example. They make the room more attractive and afford relief to the eye. They also have an educational value.

8. Art of Teaching—David P. Page.
Art of Teaching—Emerson E. White.
History of Education—F. V. N. Painter.
School Management—Levi Seeley.
Elementary Psychology—Daniel Putnam.

9. 1. Napoleon's reasons for sale.
2. Jefferson's authority to purchase.
3. Extent of territory and value.
4. The several effects of purchase.
5. Other purchases compared.
6. Miscellaneous questions.

10. See 42.

A. A sense of duty; a desire to attain future usefulness and influence; a desire for approbation; a desire for knowledge and skill; and a love of their work.

Improper incentives are: ridicule; making study of lengthy lessons a punishment; undue comparisons with other pupils; an appeal to prejudice; and a morbid disposition.

B. Securing proper attention.

C. See 5, 14, 34, and 24.

SEPTEMBER EXAMINATION.

1. Attendance at County Institute. Filing of contract for school. Reporting the Monthly summary. Making off annual grade sheet, permanent register, etc.

2. With the proper teacher in charge, it is the social and intellectual center of the community. See 2 and 3, 4 and 11.

3. See 16.

4. Number "A" in July. See 27.

5. BEFORENOON.

Time.	Recitations.	Alternates.
9.00 to 9.10	Opening Exercises.	
9.10 to 9.20.	General Information.	Special Remarks.
9.20 to 9.30.	Physiology.	Calisthenics.
9.30 to 9.38.	First Reader.	
9.38 to 9.50.	Second Reader.	
9.50 to 10.05.	Third Reader.	
10.05 to 10.20.	Fourth Reader.	
10.20 to 10.40.	Fifth Reader.	Literary Selections.
	Recess 15 Minutes.	
10.55 to 11.05.	Number work.	
11.05 to 11.25.	Practical Arithmetic "B."	Mental Arithmetic.
11.25 to 11.50.	Practical Arithmetic "A."	Mental Arithmetic.
11.50 to 12.00.	Spelling.	
	AFTERNOON.	
1.00 to 1.20.	General History.	Book-keeping.
1.20 to 1.35.	U. S. History.	
1.35 to 1.40.	First Reader.	
1.40 to 1.48.	Second Reader.	
1.48 to 2.00.	Language Lessons.	
2.00 to 2.30.	Grammar.	
	Recess 15 Minutes.	
2.45 to 2.52.	First Reader.	
2.52 to 3.00.	Primary Geography.	
3.00 to 3.15.	Advanced Geography.	
3.15 to 3.20.	Hygienic Talks.	
3.20 to 3.30.	Primary History.	Penmanship.
3.30 to 3.45.	Civil Government.	State History.
3.45 to 4.00.	Spelling.	Defining.

6. This is a personal question.
7. Number 2 in May.
8. A personal question. See 44.
9. See 63.
10. See 1.

A. Horace Mann, David Page, Charles W. Elliot, William T. Harris, Emerson E. White.

B. Requires personal answer.

C. See 14.

*Note.——

Substitute "A" in May Arithmetic should show 94 rows and the distance traveled would be $279 \times 94 + 6 = 26{,}232$ ft. or 4 mi., 309 rds., $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Ans.

JUN 13 1905

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